THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
PUBLISHED DAILY BY
THE PITTSBURGH NEWSPAPER AND PRINTING COMPANY,
Office, 76 Fifth Street,
(OPPOSITE THE POSTOFFICE.)
C. D. BRIGHAM,.....EDITOR.
R. D. THOMPSON,.....BUSINESS MANAGER.
TERMS OF THE DAILY:
Single Copy,.....5 Cts.
Delivered by Carrier, (per week,).....25 Cts.
Mail Subscribers, (per year).....$10 00
Address
THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. II. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 29, 1864. NO. 16.

THE SATURDAY COMMERCIAL,
A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE, AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY!
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The Daily Commercial.

THE NEWS.

The news from Missouri is that Gen. Ewing had concentrated his forces in the fort at Pilot Knob, while the rebels occupied the town and plundered it. Gen. Ewing was ordered to evacuate Pilot Knob, but the rebels had cut his communications before he could get away. The town of Potosi had also been captured by the rebels.

The New York Gold market yesterday was irregular, unsettled and lower, opening at 204, declining to 195, and closing at 195¾.

The Governor of New Hampshire having announced his veto of the Soldiers' Voting bill a day after the adjournment of the Legislature, the Supreme Court of that State has decided the bill valid without his signature.

The official vote of 475 districts of Maine give Coney, Republican, for Governor, 15,913 majority.

The steamer Cassandra has arrived at New York from New Orleans with 302 prisoners from Fort Morgan.

The first through train from Washington to Wheeling left the former place on Wednesday morning.

Official notice has been received in New York that the quota for the State under the recent call for 500,000 men is full.

By the arrival of the Asia we learn that Narvaez has been summoned by the Queen of Spain to form a new ministry. The rebel press of London is discussing the Presidential election in the United States.

Arrangements are being perfected by which the cotton of the insurrectionary states is to be purchased on Government account.

The subscriptions to the seven-thirty loan on Tuesday and Wednesday amounted to $1,492,000, and to the ten-forty loan, $150,000.

Gen. Rousseau has compelled Forrest to withdraw from before Pulaski, and the rebels are believed to have crossed to the Chattanooga Railroad.

We never could comprehend why McClellan was called "Napoleon of the West," and all that sort of thing. But it is now explained in the journal of the officer of the Galena, which we published yesterday, which records that General Mac, being considerably fatigued went to the cabin for a "LITTLE NAP." He doubtless received his title from these celebrated slumbers.

A battle near Petersburg will not be long delayed. Such is the tenor of the news from the army.

The entire amount of greenbacks to pay the armies has been forwarded to the regiments. Many in the Army of the Potomac will receive eight months pay, the original bounties and re-enlistment premiums.

The Mass Convention.

The day has arrived for the great Union demonstration of Western Pennsylvania. The loyal legions of this and the Alleghenies are to gather in their thousands and give an earnest promise of what is to be done by them at the polls in October and November. It is not intended that this shall be a mere empty show of spasmodic enthusiasm, but a sober, sincere, and resolute indication of the popular will, in favor of vigorously pursuing the war until the Rebellion and Human Slavery shall have been crushed out. Nor is this a new demonstration on the part of the people, for, ever since the beginning of the war they have been pouring out their best blood in defense of the Union. The bodies of our brothers and friends lie buried in the Chickahominy Golgothas, at Vicksburg, Gettysburg, and on a hundred other battle fields. The memory of these dedeparted heroes is yet fresh in the hearts of those in whose interest they offered their lives. The cause in defense of which they died and died is dearer to us for their fall. The Union, purged of its vices and its traitors, is almost against the United States Constitution is better to-day and more worthy of our love and veneration than when first assailed by Rebels. We know the price at which we have bought its purification, and are not likely to surrender one tithe of our rights or privileges to conciliate either Rebels or Copperheads. This is what is meant by the Mass Convention to be held in Allegheny City to-day. This is the spirit which will animate the thousands of Union men and women who will visit our city to-day to unite with us in this exhibition of moral power. We want today to send forth to our armies and to our navy the cheering words that will assure soldier and sailor alike, that the people at home are earnestly cherishing the cause for which they are fighting. We shall give our banner to the breeze, and it shall wave more gloriously for being the emblem of the exalted cause of Union and Liberty. To-day the Stars and Stripes mean the United States, North, South, East and West. It will be much longer ere this will be recognized, as it never was before all over the South. Ample arrangements have been made by the Committee having that matter in charge, for the reception of our friends and for the conduct of the meetings at the various stands on the Convention ground.

Mass Meetings Next Week.

A great Union mass meeting will be held in Washington county, on Tuesday next, October 4. Among the speakers announced is Rev. ROBERT J. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky, chairman of the late Baltimore Convention, who has positively agreed to be present. The Washington people extend a cordial invitation to Union men everywhere to attend.

A county mass meeting will be held on the Fair Grounds, in Beaver, on Thursday next, October 6. Distinguished speakers will be present, embracing Hon. THOS. CUNNINGHAM, ex-Governor NOBLE, of Wisconsin; JOHN CESSNA, Hon. THOS. WILLIAMS, THOS. W. MARSHALL, Major A. M. BROWN, and others. A splendid banner will be presented to the township, more than three miles from the Court House, having the largest delegation, in proportion to the number of Union citizens. Col. A. W. TAYLOR has been appointed chief marshal of the grand procession.

What "Time has Come?"

The question "What time has come?" is one pertinent to the day. It has a bearing upon the sentiment of the people. The resolution to abolish Human Slavery from the United States has become National, now that the President has announced that "the time has come." The time to "proclaim Liberty throughout all the land, to all the inhabitants thereof" has arrived. "The time has come" when the policy of the American people and of the Government is pronounced in favor of striking from the limbs of every slave in the land the shackles that have been rivetted by the Democratic party, so called. "The time has come" for every manacle to fall and for every slave to go free. That is the time that has come. Copperheads who doubt that this time has come will receive the proper assurance to that effect in November. They will have due notice of it in October. To-day, "if they will harden not their hearts," they will be admonished of coming events. Let them give ear.

Let Us Receive Our Neighbors.

As our friends and neighbors are to visit us to-day in vast numbers on a mission connected with the cause of our common country let every person contribute to the gaiety of the streets and buildings. From every window let a flag be flung to the breeze. Let the names of LINCOLN and JOHNSON, the representatives of the Union cause—and of the sentiment which looks to the exaltation of mankind, universally be cheered and adopted as the talismanic words of the loyal phalanx.

Our Soldiers and Sailors.

In the midst of our deliberations at to-day's Convention let us remember our Soldiers and our Sailors who are engaged in the more active work of the war against the Rebellion and Slavery. They are our representatives in the field and on the sea, and we must assure them of the safety of the Union cause at home.

Flags! Flags! Flags!

PITTOCK informs us that the rumor to the effect that he is out of flags is untrue. "His flag is still there." His stock is perennial of all sorts and sizes. To make a long story short, PITTOCK'S is the place to go for flags.

THE CHICAGO PARTY declaim about free speech and a free press; their declarations and their journals are daily falsifying their assertions that these are endangered at the North. Suppose they add to their rally cry—free schools, free labor, and free men, for the whole country. That would sound democratic.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

The Assessment of Soldiers in the Service—Cols. Gallup and Barnes' Regiments—The Officers, with two Exceptions, and 2,000 Men for Lincoln and Johnson—Nearly 2,000 who were not Assessed—Important Suggestions to Union Executive Committees—Rejoicings over Late Victories—Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Reopened.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON CITY, Sept. 27, 1864.

A few days since a letter was received by Cols. James A. Ekin and John P. Glass, from the Executive Committee of the Union party of Allegheny county stating, that there was no doubt of a large number of the men of Cols. Gallup and Barnes' regiments, who were not on the Assessor's lists at home. Accordingly a number of young men from the county, viz: L. W. Sinebaugh, Jas. Stewart, J. S. Franklin, Dr. Robb, W. F. Kent, H. S. Stotler, and your correspondent started on an expedition to find out, and take down the names of those who were under the impression that they were not assessed.

Our first visit was to Col. Gallup's regiment, stationed on the Maryland side of the Potomac, with headquarters at Fort Reno. The companies are located as follows: Co's A and I at Fort Reno; F at Battery Smead; D at Fort Kearney; L at Fort Bayard; C and H at Fort Simmons; G at Fort Mansfield, and K, M, B and E at Fort Sumner. The distance from the right to the left of the regiment is not less than seven miles. The companies of Col. Barnes' regiment, all on the Virginia side, with headquarters at Fort Ethan Allen, near the Chain Bridge, are as follows: I, D, A and H at Fort Marcy; G, B, K and L at Fort Ethan Allen; M at Fort Whipple; H at Fort Tillinghast; C at Fort Craig, and E at Fort Albany. These last four forts are on Arlington Heights. Distance from right to left of the regiment not less than ten miles. Thus far the health of both regiments is very good. There are some cases of sickness, but the cause is from the men indulging in all the green truck and abominably filthy pies, made from the offal and leavings of the tables, and even the hard tack thrown out from the camps, picked up by old Italian and Irish women, and made into pies, puddings, &c. The men are all supplied with Springfield rifles and daily drilled in light infantry. They are to be immediately taught the heavy artillery drill by officers who will be detailed for that purpose.

All the officers of both regiments, but two exceptions, with whom we had business, are Union and Lincoln men *all through*. They gave us all the aid in their power to obtain the names of those who supposed themselves not assessed. The men were all pleased, and soon became deeply interested in the matter, forming themselves into line, when we passed from right to left, inquiring of each one if he was assessed at home, and if not putting down his name regardless of politics—because we found out that *nearly every McClellan man was assessed*, and that by putting down the names of all we gained largely in the vote. Company A, now mustered out of the 3,500 men we enrolled the names of over 1,200 men, who supposed that they were *not assessed*, and nearly 800 who were not positive, but think they are. So, out of a large number, at least nine-tenths are Lincoln men. If in 3,500 men, only a few weeks from home—we could find nearly 2,000 who were not positive of assessment—what proportion must there be in the armies, among old regiments, where the men have been away from home for years? Now, legal men, to the front, go to work, and place upon the Assessor's books the name of every soldier with the precinct in which he is entitled to vote, were he at home, sent to it at once. If no step is taken to remedy this deficiency, at least for the Presidential election, or thousands of votes may be lost to the Union party, whereas very few will be cast on the other side. From actual observation while on this trip, I do not think that the entire McClellan vote of these two regiments will exceed 50, certainly not 100. All the names we took were at once forwarded to the Executive Committees of the counties in which the soldiers resided, to be handed to the assessors.

Thousands of soldiers have, for weeks, been daily passing through the city to the front. The army is very large in numbers, and a few days will be decisive in the struggle of infinite importance. The city is in a constant state of excitement and rejoicing over the great victory of Sheridan. More and equally important news will be received, and may be expected at any hour.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad will open to-day, for the first time for years, to accomplish this very important opening, for both the benefit of the Government and traveling community, W. Prescott Smith, the master of transportation, has expended a large amount of labor or money. We have been very short of coal, both here and in Baltimore. This opening of the road will immediately relieve us of this want, and certainly lower the price, which is now $20 per ton.

S. C.

Reply of James H. Hopkins, to the Challenge of Thomas Howard, Esq.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 28, 1864.

THOMAS HOWARD, Esq.

DEAR SIR—In the *Commercial* of this morning, I find a communication over your signature addressed to me, in which *you* propose to accept an offer for a political discussion made by me to *General Moorhead* nearly three weeks ago, and which was refused by the General. You profess to desire this discussion "in order that the people may have a full opportunity to judge of the correctness of your (my) political tenets, as compared with those held by your (my) competitor." Inasmuch as you are not my competitor, I am at a loss to see how the object could be attained by a discussion with you. My competitor has refused to meet me and discuss the issues of the day, and you step forward to refuse also, and to allow the Republican party how much more valiant a candidate they would have had if they had properly appreciated your merits, and nominated you instead of Gen. Moorhead. Whether that unkind thrust at the General was in revenge for being defeated by him for the nomination, I leave to be decided between you and him.

My letter to Gen. Moorhead was written on Sept. 10th, his reply was published Sept. 13th. After deliberating on the subject for ten days longer, and after my appointments have been made and announced, covering every day except to-morrow until election, your communication appears. Notwithstanding this delay, and the necessary change of arrangements for meetings, which would be involved, I am still ready and willing to meet my "competitor," and let the people judge of our respective views.

Gen Moorhead is the authorized representative of the Republican party. I have been chosen to represent the Democratic party in this canvass. I have accepted the position, with all its responsibilities and requirements. If it is thought by your party that Gen. Moorhead is not the man for this emergency, let him decline—let them nominate you, and I will meet you with great pleasure.

Aside from this, if you desire a discussion on your own account, and if your county convention authorize you to represent the Republican party, I will attend your mass meeting to-morrow, and discuss with you the issues of the campaign, if it is agreeable to you and your party.

Whether this is done or not, I shall continue my efforts for "the perpetuity of the Union," as Gen. Moorhead says, and for the maintainance of the Constitution, without which there can be no Union.

Respectfully yours,
JAMES H. HOPKINS.

"The Time Has Come."

In noticing the retirement of Mr. BLAIR from the Cabinet, the New York *Journal of Commerce*, the organ of the defunct Southern Aid Society, says:

"The time has come" to put an end to the fanatical disunion party that has brought the country to the verge of ruin in the last three and a half years; that has trodden the Constitution under foot; that has revived the star chamber and the Bastile and all the old engines and processes of tyranny.

This is precisely what every Union man—every loyal person in the nation says and feels only, "Amin'dab Sleck" in using such language refers to the loyal people. We opine that the only "fanatical disunion party that has brought the country to the verge of ruin" is the one of which the *Journal* is exponent. Who but Rebels and their allies, the Northern Copperheads, have "trodden the Constitution under foot?" Who "revived the Star Chamber and the Bastile, and all the old engines and processes of tyranny," but the Rebels and Copperheads? Let them answer.

Another Hero Speaks.

Major General Schofield, formerly commandant of the Department of the Missouri, and now commandant of the Army of the Ohio, in Gen. Sherman's Department, was serenaded at Freeport, Ill., last evening, and, in a brief speech, unequivocally endorsed the war measures of the Administration, and supported Mr. Lincoln for re-election. This disposes of the Copperhead claim that Gen. Schofield is a McClellanite.

HARMONY OF OPINIONS.—In reference to the coming Presidential contest in this country, the London *Times* remarks: "There will be found on this among European nations—that a President will be elected unpledged to a war policy." Is it not a little significant that the Chicago Convention and the monarchists of Europe should be in such perfect harmony on the subject of the kind of President they mutually want for us?

THE New York *News* charges that the Committee dare not notify PENDLETON of his nomination, fearing that his response will injure the prospects of "Little Mac." This is probably true.

FROM WASHINGTON.

A GEORGIA PEACE IMPOSTOR.

Confederate Loan Withdrawn.

LESS THAN 70,000,000 TAKEN.

Maryland Rebels dismissed from Service

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, September 28.

George T. Brown, sergeant-at-arms of the Senate, and A. P. Gorman, postmaster, leave to-night for Gen. Sherman's army.

Advices from City Point say it is known that Lee has sent one brigade and two regiments to reinforce Early.

Col. J. D. Crittenden has been ordered to Little Rock to make a thorough inspection of the Quartermaster's affairs in the Department of Arkansas.

Col. J. D. Bingham, formerly of Gen. Sherman's army, is ordered to duty as inspector in the Quartermaster's Department in Washington.

The lists of dismissals for the week number the names of forty-six officers, of whom two are from Iowa and one from Missouri, four from Illinois, one from Michigan, two from Ohio, and eight from Pennsylvania.

The advices sent you that the so-called Georgia Peace Commissioner reported in Washington some weeks ago, was either insane or an imposter, are confirmed by the Macon *Confederate* of the 15th, which says one G. C. Baylor was the person; that he had a commission from Governor Brown to go to Europe and initiate measures for direct trade, but that he had no authority to speak for Governor Brown or any member of the State Government, and denounces him as an imposter and a cheat, beyond the recognition of honorable men.

The rebel Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that his five hundred million long-six-per-cent.-not-taxable-loan will be withdrawn from market September 20. Less than seventy millions of it have been taken.

The Confederate Court at Richmond has just decided a case which has attracted much attention, and been under consideration for several weeks. It was that of thirty-four members of the First Maryland Artillery, whose three years time of service was out, and whom the rebel commanders assumed to hold. The decision was, that as the citizens of Maryland did not come under the conscription act, they could not be held beyond the period of voluntary enlistment. The men were accordingly discharged.

FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA.

The London Press and the Presidency.

Secession of Australia from England.

THE SOUTH AMERICAN DIFFICULTY.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Sept. 27, VIA PORT HOOD, 28.

The steamship Asia, from Liverpool on the 17th and Queenstown on the 18th, has passed up this port.

The London *Globe* says the French government papers consider that the prospects of Gen. McClellan for the Presidency are secure in the future.

The London *News* says there can be no cordiality in the future relations between the United States and France if Gen. McClellan is elected to the Presidency, as he will then have a strong anti-imperialist. The London *Herald*, alluding to the coming election, says: "We believe that negotiations must fail as all force has failed. We believe separation to be just and wise, and that it has become inevitable, but we will readily admit that if reunion were possible to-day, arms alone afford the only chance or hope for its accomplishment.

Active operations have commenced for the manufacture of the Atlantic telegraph cable.

The London *Times* denies the charge that those who talk of separating from England, and says their charges are that England has not been allowed to dictate her taste and military policy. The *Times* then proceeds to show the Australasians that had England gone to war with Russia on account of Poland, trouble and disasters might have fallen upon them. Instead of expecting an outbreak, had instructed her Admirals on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts to leave their respective posts, by different routes, for a conference in London or Paris in the mid ocean, and the fleet thus assembled was to have itself in readiness and bear down on the Australasian colonies.

SPAIN.—The Queen, by advice of Marshal O'Donnel, summoned Narvaza to form a new ministry.

ITALY.—A late telegram states that the Government of Montevideo has refused the ultimatum addressed to them by Brazil with a view to the pacification of the Republic of Uruguay, and that armed intervention by Brazil is consequently expected.

JAPAN.—The Paris *Moniteur* reports that the English commander in Japan has intimated to the Japanese government to remove within twenty days all obstacles to navigation in the straits of Suminsha, caused by the fortifications which English fleets have dismantled. If complied with, the fortifications are to be attacked.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—The demand for discount at the Bank of England on the 16th, was unimportant, but in open market business rather active. Stocks were less animated owing to the threatening France returns.

LIVERPOOL—Saturday Evening.—The political news to-day is unimportant. Mr. Baxter in addressing his constituents at Montrose, expressed sentiments heartily sympathizing with the Unionists.

The Paris *Moniteur* gives currency to a rumor that negotiations were progressing at Vienna with the object of bringing about, before the 15th of December, the armistice which expired on the 15th of September.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 16.—Richardson, Spence & Co., and others, report flour very dull. State, 28s@28s 6d. Wheat irregular; winter red, 7s 8d @8s 3d. Corn dull and declining; 26s@26s 6d; sales mixed at 28s@28s 6d. Wakefield, Nash & Co., and others report beef down ward, with a decline in all qualities. Pork unchanged and steady. Bacon upward, and advanced 6d@1s. Lard steady. Sugars very dull, and declined 1s@1s 6d. Coffee quiet and steady.

Fernie, Graham, Brothers, Rault, English & Co. report the market quiet and steady at 20s 10d for refined; crude at 16s@16s 10½.

LONDON, September 16.—Breadstuffs quiet and quotations nearly nominal. Flour 21s@22s 6d. Wheat, Winter Red, 11s@13s. Petroleum steady; Refined, 2 and 1; Crude, 1s.

LONDON, September 16, evening.—Baring Bros. report American securities steady; U. S. 5-20's, 42¾@43¾.

PARIS, September 17.—Bourse quiet. Rents closed at 69f.

LIVERPOOL, September 17, evening.—Cotton sales to-day were 6,000 bales, including 3,000 to speculators and exporters. Market firm but unchanged. Breadstuffs dull and steady. Provisions inactive.

LONDON, September 17, evening.—Consols closed, 89¾@89¾, for money. American stocks, latest sales were Illinois Central 12@10 discount; Erie 41@43.

DISMISSED THE SERVICE.

Cotton of the Insurrectionary States,

TO BE PURCHASED FOR GOVERNMENT.

Subscriptions to National Loans.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.

Another record of the courts Martial has been officially promulgated, from which it appears that there were convicted two Brigadier Generals, Hammond and Spears; one Colonel, two Lieut.-Colonels, one Major, twelve Captains, eighteen First Lieutenants, sixteen Second Lieutenants, and one Assistant Surgeon. They were nearly all dismissed the service, one-fifth for drunkenness while on duty. According to the record Brigadier General James G. Spears, United States Volunteers, was tried for using disloyal language, and conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline; furnishing a guard and giving full protection to a company of a notorious rebel, before obliging him to take the oath of allegiance. He was found guilty of the charges and sentenced to be dismissed from the service of the United States. The proceedings, findings and sentence were disapproved by the commanding General, on the ground of want of jurisdiction of the court, and the record was forwarded to the President, with a recommendation that he be dismissed from the service of the United States. The recommendation was approved, and Gen. Spears was dismissed.

It is understood that arrangements are contemplated for the purchase of the cotton from the insurrectionary States of Government account, and agents will be soon appointed at New Orleans, Memphis and other points for that purpose under the act of July last. The subscriptions to the 10-40 loan for the last two days were nearly $150,000, and to the 7-30 loan on Tuesday, $265,000, and to-day $1,220,000.

The Official Vote of Maine.

GARDNER, ME., September 28.

Official returns from 475 towns, cities and plantations, or nearly the whole vote of the State, foot up—Coney, Republican, 62,380; Howard, Democrat, 46,476; majority for Coney, 15,913. Last year the vote in the same towns stood Coney, Republican, 67,799; Bradburry, Democrat, 50,238; majority for Coney 17,566. The vote on the constitutional amendment, allowing soldiers absent in the field to vote, stands in favor, 64,430; against, 19,127.

FROM GENERAL GRANT.

HE WILL SOON FIGHT.

HEAVY FIRING ON JAMES RIVER.

Rebel Movement on Our Left.

Arrest of Spies Within Our Lines.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.

The *Chronicle* says fighting by the army of the Potomac may be expected within one or two days.

HEAD-QUARTERS, ARMY OF POTOMAC, September 28.

Quiet still prevails in front of Petersburg, broken only by the usual picket firing, and occasional artillery duel, the effect of which is to consume a large quantity of powder. A good deal of heavy firing was heard yesterday and today in the direction of James River, and it is supposed to be from gunboats. A large body of rebel cavalry were reported this afternoon to be moving on our left. If so, their object has not yet been developed.

Three spies were arrested within our lines yesterday, and evidence has been obtained which is said to be strong enough to convict them. Two citizens have also been arrested on the charge of giving aid and comfort to the rebels. An order has been issued that officers who have served three years may be mustered out of the service, the time during which they may have served as privates not being counted.

WASHINGTON September 28.

According to reports brought from the army of the Potomac, the present comparative quiet in military affairs does not promise to be of much longer continuance.

FORTRESS MONROE, September 27.—The steamer Swan from City Point has arrived and reports all quiet in front.

The Missouri Invasion.

THE ENEMY CAPTURE PILOT KNOB.

Shelby's Cavalry to Attack St. Louis.

A Passenger Train Seized by Bushwhackers.

21 Soldiers Taken Out and Murdered.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 27.

Nothing has been heard from Pilot Knob since 11 o'clock yesterday morning, when Big River Bridge, 9 miles south of there, was burned by the rebels, and communication cut off up to that time. Gen. Ewing successfully repulsed the attacks of the enemy, and succeeded in sending off to the north all the heavy stores away. At last accounts it was believed that Ewing could maintain his position unless assailed by overwhelming numbers, or by the enemy planting cannon on the hills at Mineral Mountain and other eminences in the vicinity which command our fortifications. He has plenty of provisions, but a limited supply of water. Gen. Smith's infantry advance has been withdrawn from Mineral Point to Desda.

A train of fifty empty wagons, sent from Pilot Knob, yesterday morning for Mineral Point, had not reached that place before communication was cut. It is supposed they were captured. It is now believed that the demonstrations on the Pilot Knob and Iron Mountain Railroad are feints to cover a movement of Price's main force in another direction, probably against St. Louis, the object of the general part of the State. It is also believed that Shelby's Cavalry will make a desperate effort to dash into St. Louis, after the fashion of Forrest in Memphis. The passenger train which left here yesterday morning on the North Missouri was captured at Centralia by Bill Anderson's bushwhackers, and twenty-one soldiers taken out and murdered.

Later.

ST. LOUIS, September 28.

Mr. Burns, telegraph operator, who left Pilot Knob in charge of the wires, arrived at Ste. Genevieve to-day, and reports that Gen. Ewing concentrated his troops in the fort, while the rebels occupied the town and plundered all the stores and houses. On Tuesday the fight commenced. The enemy planted a battery on Shepherd Mountain and were throwing shells into the fort, doing some execution. The rebel force, under Col. Shelby, was attacked on Mineral Point last night, by a large body of rebels and the enemy repulsed, but our troops, unfortunately, withdrew from the position.

Potosi was captured by the rebels last night.

Gen. Smith's headquarters are still at Ironton, where he was receiving reinforcements.

Gens. Ewing and Brown refused to evacuate Pilot Knob, but the rebels had cut his communications before he could get away.

Major General Hurlbut, who is now on sick leave, tendered his services to Gen. Rosecrans to-day and was directed to assist in the organization of the militia. About 12,000 militia are now under arms, and 5,000 more have been called out. Citizen companies, have been quite a formidable force.

Fort Morgan Prisoners---Coal Sale.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.

The steamer Cassandra, from New Orleans on the 8th, with 302 prisoners from Fort Morgan, arrived this morning.

At the auction sale of coal to-day, 25,000 tons of Cumberland lands at a decline of more than $2 per ton compared with rates of August. Following is the rates: Steamboat, $8 50 lump; $7 85@8 75; grate, $8 45@8 50; egg, $8 2½@8 50; chestnut, $7@7 25.

New Hampshire Soldiers' Voting Bill.

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 28.

The Supreme Court of New Hampshire have unanimously decided the soldiers' voting bill to be a valid and binding law without the signature of the Governor, the Legislature having left the Governor having been returned to the State Legislature one day too late.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Gold Market.

NEW YORK, September 28.

Gold opened firmer this morning under the heavy pressure to cover the shorts of the last two or three days. It opened at 203¾, and after touching 204¾, declined a. 12:30 p. m. to 204 at 2:30 p. m., a rumor that Petersburg had fallen put the price down to 198.

NEW YORK, September 28.

Gold closed at 202¾ at the evening exchange.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.

Money market moderately active at 7 per cent. for call loans. Sterling quiet and unsettled at 168¾@169 for long, and 174@174½ short and lower, opening at 204, declining to 203, advancing to 205, declining to 200, advancing to 201, declining to 195, advancing to 199½, and closing at 199@199½. Government stocks more active and a little firmer. Stocks dull. U. S. 6s, 81, Coupons, 107; do 5-20 Coupons, 104½; Treas. 7-30 107¼; U. S. one-year certificates, 98½; O. & M., 58½; Cumberland, 69¼; N. Y. Cen., 116; Erie, 95¾; Hudson, 116½; Reading, 121¾; Mich. Cen., 125½; Mich. So., 74¾; Ill. Central, 109½; Pittsburgh, 107¾; N. W., preferred, 86; R. I., 97¼; Prairie du Ch., 51; Ft. Wayne, 100½; Terre Haute preferred, 65. Steamer Sidon, for Liverpool, carried out $172,960 in specie.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, September 28.

Cotton dull at $12@125 for middling uplands, and, by auction, 200 bales New Orleans at $1 11 @1 20, and 100 bales at $1 07 for damaged do. Flour—Market for State and Western 20@25c better, and more doing; sales at $8 50@8 70 for extra State; $8 50@8 70 for super Western; $10 25@10 50 for round hoop Ohio, and $10 50@11 75 for trade brands, market closing dull holders being more disposed to realize. Whisky firmer; Western, $1 75@1 77, chiefly at $1 76. Wheat market 5c better at $1 94@2 01 for No. 2 Chicago; $2 06@2 08 for spring; $2 12 for Amber Michigan; $2 20@2 25 for Winter red; $2 30@2 35 for Choice White Kentucky. Rye quiet. Corn a shade firmer at $1 36@1 60 for Mixed Western, chiefly at the latter price. Oats firmer at 89c for Western. Coffee very quiet. Sugar in moderate request. Molasses dull. Petroleum dull at 38@40c for Crude, 66c for Refined in Bond, and 74@75c for Refined Free. Hops—Quiet, at 20@36c for old, and 40c for new crop. Wool—Dull and heavy. Pork—Decidedly firmer with a good demand at $39 00@40 00 for Mess, closing at the latter price; $39 50@40 50 for new, do, cash, closing at the latter price; $37 00@38 00 for prime, the latter an extreme, and $31 00@31 50 for prime Mess. Beef —Steady, rather more doing, at $10@$14 for Country Mess, $7 50@$10 for Country prime, $15@18 50, for repacked Mess, and $19@$24 for Extra Mess; Prime Mess Beef is dull and nominal. Lard—Decidedly firmer, with an active demand, at 19½@21c, and small lots at 21¼c. Butter—More active at 30@38c for Ohio. Cheese —Steady, at 10@25c for common to prime.

Chicago Market.

September 28.

Flour active, and advanced 25c. Wheat active at $1 72@1 73 for No. 1, and $1 68@1 68½ for No 2. Corn firm, at the advance of 3@4c; sales at $1 29@1 30. Oats firm. High wines dropping at 1c, lower; sales 165. Freights dull. Receipts, 3,460 flour; 48,000 wheat; 24,000 corn. Shipments, 9,000 flour; 2,000 wheat; 42,000 corn; 118,000 oats.

Colonel J. L. Donaldson, Chief Quartermaster of the Department of the Cumberland, has organized the entire force of the Quartermasters' Department, amounting to over seven thousand men into companies, and eight regiments. Arms and ammunition have been furnished them. They are in readiness at a moment's notice to co-operate with the regular troops whenever occasioned by request.

The Attack on Pulaski.

Forrest Compelled to Withdraw.

Telegraph and Railroad Damaged.

NASHVILLE, Sept. 28.

Nothing has been heard from Gen. Rosseau to-day. The lines are cut on both the Tennessee and Alabama and Nashville and Chattanooga railroads, South of Columbia and Tullahoma. No trains South of Nashville.

LATER.

NASHVILLE, Sept. 28.

Owing to the cutting of the wires, nothing has been heard to-day of Gen. Rousseau or his command. It is believed, however, that a desperate battle for the possession of Pulaski has occurred, or may even now be progressing. The rebel force according to the latest advices had advanced their lines preparatory to an early attack upon our troops to-day. The fact of the wires being cut, induces the belief that there are parties of rebels in the rear of General Ronsseau's force. The wires on the Chattanooga were also down to Tullahoma, but have since been repaired and working through. Forrest's policy is to damage to the fullest extent both railroads to the front. The amount of the Tennessee and Alabama railroad already destroyed will require several weeks to put in running order.

4 o'clock, P. M.—A courier just from General Rousseau has arrived with despatches to the effect that during the night Forrest withdrew his whole force from the vicinity of Pulaski, and is believed to have crossed to the Chattanooga railroad. Rousseau reports the rebel loss during yesterday's fight about two hundred. Some twenty prisoners were also captured. A small rebel force is at Symsville. The Colonel Commanding at Columbia telegraphs that small detachments of rebels are near Columbia, intending to strike the railroad between there and Nashville.

INTERESTING SOUTHERN NEWS.

A Refugee from Charleston, S. C.—The People of South Carolina and Georgia Disheartened—A Railroad run with Horses—Negroes Making Fortunes—Immense Cotton Yield—"What Shall be Done with the Blacks?"—Jeff. Davis' Plantation worked by Colored People.

The Memphis *Bulletin* of the 24th inst. states that there has just come into our lines a refugee from Charleston, S. C., who was employed at the Rebel Government engine shops at that place. After being discharged there, he managed to make his way, by Montgomery, Ala., Jackson and Panola, Miss., to this city. He has served in the 8th U. S. Infantry, and lost his arm in some engagement in Texas ten years ago. Near Macon, Ga., he met ten or twelve thousand Union prisoners, and had an opportunity to speak to several officers of our army whom he knew from the time he served with them. They all complained about the scarcity of food and mistreatment. He thinks the people in Georgia are disheartened over the burning of their cotton and corn, and especially disheartened about our success than their friends in Mississippi, where he found them to be more bitter secesh than any where else.

The rebel sending for horses to Panola, Miss., part of the way with horses instead of engines. They had to walk about one and a half miles for cross. The Mississippi Railroad, bridged not having been rebuilt. Some kind of a pontoon bridge was fixed up to facilitate crossing.

When the Provost Marshal, who gave him a pass at Charleston, heard of Morgan's death, he exclaimed, "By God, we are whipped everywhere, and every one is going to hell."

The cotton crop will be fair and there will be much grown.

Many negroes who were carried off or ran away have returned and are working for their old masters for wages. One negro, a sensible informant had a number of slaves who had ran away but have all returned.

Through agents in Vicksburg and Vicksburg I have papers of that city to the 21st.

A great many colored people in that vicinity are appearing before the properly constituted authorities and getting married. Forty-seven couples were thus united on Sunday last, at the Methodist church.

Cotton of this year's crop, from plantations near Vicksburg are being brought to the city for ginning. The season has been remarkably fine. No rain has fallen to render the cotton trashy, and it will be of fine quality.

Vicksburg merchants who have succeeded in obtaining proper permits to trade there are packing up to comply with Gen. Banks's order to leave that city by the 1st of October, or by the 20th inst. Many had shipped goods to other points.

Col. C. A. Montrose, special agent for leasing confiscated and abandoned lands, houses, &c., had returned and resumed his duties.

The Vicksburg *Herald*, of the 21st, says there are about 5,000 rebels under Gen. Smith, stationed on their own account, and making about 1,200 acres of cotton besides as much more corn. This third of their capacity and readiness to work, which we regard as a very favorable one, is a success. They will make on an average from 22,000 to 25,000 each. There is scarcely one failure among 75 lessees. Some negroes will clear $20,000 this year, while slaves three years ago and yet men still wonder "what shall be done with the blacks?" There is one good use to which they can be put, viz: To instruct those who know no better than to ask such questions.

Jeff Davis' plantation is covered with these negro settlements, and just where the rebellion was hatched shall rise up a demonstration that black men need only an opportunity to solve the great problem that has so stirred politicians.

Late Military Intelligence.

Despatches received by Government Wednesday morning announce that Sheridan had arrived at Harrisonburg on Monday, and that his intention was to follow up the pursuit of Early, who was hastening down the Valley with the shattered remains of his defeated and demoralized army. Every attempt of Early to take advantage of the gaps in the Blue Ridge mountains to annoy Sheridan's rear has been defeated. On Saturday Fourth's cavalry had the fight near Mount Lucay Court House. After a spirited fight of several hours, Torbert routed them with the loss of several killed, wounded and taken prisoners. The rebels were commanded by Gen. Wickham. The rebels retreated up the valley. On Saturday our cavalry effected a junction with Sheridan's infantry near New Market. A correspondent says the combined forces of the rebels at Fisher's Hill may be imagined from the fact that the guns captured were all loaded to the muzzle with grape and canister, as in all probability they expected to have used that the rebels did not get time to discharge them. The losses of the rebels in the recent fight; as reported by government officials, sent to us as "official," had reported 5,000 killed, wounded and captured. At Harper's Ferry, including 300 officers, 3,000 wounded at Winchester, 2,500; captured between Fisher's Hill and Harrisonburg, 1,000; wounded, carried off by the rebels, estimated at 1,000; wounded at roadside houses, estimated at 1,000; killed and wounded by cavalry in Luray Valley, 1,000; killed at Fisher's Hill, 1,000; killed and wounded at Fisher's Hill will not exceed 200.

The 173d and 176th Ohio hundred day's men have arrived in Nashville; also Captain W. Mow, A. A. G., on the staff of General Granger, who will be ordered to the Potomac on the staff of General Birney.

Governor Boreman of West Virginia has received a dispatch from Colonel Wilkinson, commanding at Clarksburg, to the effect that a rebel force appeared at Buckhannon, in Upshur county, on Monday, and attacked the force of Capt. Hagans, who with his company was stationed there. Capt. Hagans after offering resistance was compelled to give back for a time, but by the help of reinforcements he again advanced, and regained his ground and was still holding out against the enemy. The rebels are reported to be under Basil Duke, John Morgan's brother-in-law, and have arrived from Southwestern Virginia and Tennessee. The dispatch caused considerable alarm at Wheeling. The telegraph wire between Buckhannon and Weston, at last accounts, was reported cut. The 17th West Virginia regiment has been ordered to Clarksburg.

New Publications.

CUSTOMS OF SERVICE.—Kay & Co., 55 Wood

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Purviance's Photograph Rooms, corner of Fifth and Market streets, second and third stories, over Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style plain or colored, from the popular carte de visite to cabinet and life size. Mr. Purviance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1864.

National Union Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT:
ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois,
FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee.

FOR CONGRESS—XXII DISTRICT:
JAMES K. MOORHEAD.

FOR CONGRESS—XXIII DISTRICT.
THOMAS WILLIAMS.

Union County Nominations.

State Senate—THOMAS J. BIGHAM.
Representatives—JOHN P. GLASS, ROBERT A. COLVILLE, ALFRED LACK, SAMUEL CHADWICK, GEORGE W. MCKEE, HANS B. HERRON.
Prothonotary—JACOB H. WALTER.
County Commissioner—ARCHIBALD FILLOW.
Coroner—WILLIAM CLAWSON.
Director of Poor—ROBERT H. DAVIS.

Important Legal Opinion.

We surrender much of our space to-day to the very able opinion of Judge HAMPTON, affirming the Constitutionality of the State Law relative to local bounties. It is a question which concerns the whole country, and the opinion of the learned Judge will be read with much interest, not alone by the legal profession.

The National Sentiment.

While we have been making history with a rapidity hitherto unparalleled, during the last four years, it is gratifying to realize that we have also been making character. We doubt if there ever was a war before, civil or international, which could count such a list of battles in so short a time, at so many different points, and fraught with such universally important consequences. The contest, from the beginning, has been a bloody one. The carnage has been fearful. But, oh, how bloody! how terrible! the iniquities and the transgressions for which the nation was called upon to make atonement. The nature of the sacrifice which we have been making and are still in the act of making, presents an aspect most insignificant when viewed in the light of its necessity. We shall not here attempt to burden our readers with memoranda of the dreadful—the infernal transactions of the Slave Power, indorsed by the National Congress, and injected into the Constitution; the inroads upon the good name and fame of our country by reason of willing compromises to manstealers, and crucifixion with the common foes of mankind. The catalogue of iniquity in this one tremendous National crime of Human Slavery, only provokes the wonder that we should have been permitted ever to recover from the shock of Rebellion. There is but one way in which we can account for our salvation, and that is by assuming that the God of Nations is performing through us the mission of the age—solving the problem of Universal Liberty, and establishing the principle of perfectly Free and Popular Government. It must be acknowledged that in order to do this through and by a Nation such as this was four years ago, a hard discipline was necessary to qualify us for the task. The indications now are that the people have been receiving instruction during these years of strife, and that they have profited thereby. It is charged that the present Administration have not conducted the war in accordance with the Constitution. We do not remember reading of any war having been conducted by any particular Constitution. Barbarous as it is, it would be ten thousand fold more so if men with bayonets in the hearts of their enemies should deliberately stand and ask their pierced and dying foes, if their dissolution was taking place according to the "Constitution as it is." When the question forced itself upon the Government, whether it should crumble into ruins, or whether Slavery should be sacrificed, it had no option but to respond in favor of the latter. There is no such paradox in the Constitution of the United States, or any suggestion of one to the effect that in preserving the Union the institution of Human Slavery must not be touched.

To conduct a war for the same object as that which the enemy had in view—the preservation of Slavery, would have made us as barbarous as the enemy. In battling for the Union, it would have been unwise to waste human life in a struggle which did not contemplate the fortifying of that Union more strongly against any future assault. Unwise, did we say? It would have been unconstitutional. The President did not see this for a long time. He, however, came to find the necessity, as a war measure, for abolishing slavery, and ever since that discovery the people have been rising above the mere doctrine of necessity, and recognizing it as a sacred duty which they owed to themselves, and to God for preserving them. The time had come for Slavery to go over the board—to get out of the way and make room for the progressive march of the national virtues. This is the doctrine of the Union platform, and which is being advocated by the leading speakers in the present Presidential campaign. Not necessity—not because of power, but from a sense of duty, must Slavery be abolished. Ex-Secretary CHASE, in his speech at Cincinnati, on Saturday, took this ground: That the rebellion put the disposition of slavery within the power of the general Government, and that then the President had no resort but to fulfil his duty by exercising that power, by breaking every yoke and letting the oppressed go free. Mr. Chase said, "Slavery is wrong. It is wrong to hold a man all his life long, as a mere instrument of profit and pleasure as another man." He also announced that, to which the people are prepared to respond a loud amen!—"The theme of Union and Freedom will not be exhausted in this land until the last Rebel has laid down his arms, and the last manacle has fallen from the last slave." VALLANDIGHAM, speaking at the same time, in a different part of Ohio, was asserting that "the South was united, and that, being united, it came within a rule which all history establishes, that a united people numbering millions cannot be subjugated." He forgot, if he ever knew it, that history evolves another rule, that however united in a bad cause, a cause opposed to God, the interests of the people all over the world, and of Free Labor—united in defense of Human Slavery, it must fall. The American people stand on this lofty ground to-day, and they now proclaim it in the name of the Constitution, and the exalted sentiment of the Nation. THE UNION MUST AND SHALL BE PRESERVED, SLAVERY MUST AND SHALL DIE.

Capt. C. B. Purviance, of the U. S. Sanitary Commissary Department, now of Camp Reynolds, originally assigned to New Orleans, called at the Commercial office on Tuesday. He reports all things at Camp Reynolds as progressing finely. The captain, we understand, is largely interested in Grand Rapids, Michigan. Herein is a combination of business with patriotism. The Commissioner of Immigration would require six weeks attention. His duty to his country he deems of paramount importance. So do all true patriots.

Trade and Prices.

Some of our merchants and other dealers, taking time by the forelock, have marked down their goods, and wisely advertised the fact in the COMMERCIAL. So far so good. But the decline has only just commenced. It will not only go on, but will extend to every article we eat or wear. This will take place just as certain as the area and strength of the rebellion diminish, till gold reaches the legitimate premium of forty or thereabouts, and prices have come down to a corresponding level. The process will be by degrees, and hitches, and will be attended, most likely, by some violence resembling a crash. The prudent idea is to stand from under. With people generally there is a disposition to buy sparingly, and wait until prices reach their proper level. Greenbacks in their pockets are more valuable and safer to have than costly goods on their backs. As goods grow less costly greenbacks will grow more valuable, and holding off for the present is deemed a good way to make money. Therefore, people will not buy more than they can help. The prudent merchant understands the philosophy of this.

What we wear will come down sooner than what we eat, though there is no doubt some reason for this. But the farmers and market men will have to succumb. There never was any good reason why butter and potatoes should bear the enormous prices at which they have been selling. The rule that applied to cotton cloths did not legitimately apply to them; nevertheless the forced application was made, and consumers have suffered severely.

Finally wages will come down, though they will probably be but sympathisers with gold at forty. Everything for which money has to be paid must necessarily conform, while we will begin to realise something like the good old times again.

Some people are looking for a grand collapse, financial ruins and business stagnations. We do not. While we expect prices will come down, and the wiping out of fortunes and bankruptcy to many individuals, we expect business will be brisk. The breaking down of the rebellion will make business, for the entire south will have to be supplied with a thousand things she will buy and which the North will be ready to sell her, in spite of what has taken place. This, we believe, to be an encouraging aspect of the immediate future that can be rested on. Our manufactures will have a market, the hidden cotton of the South will be brought out, and the production of future crops stimulated, which will bring us to something like the old State of things as to cloths and many other things we wear.

The sooner the country prepares to come down from the speculative elevation, and ceases to contemplate the airy flights in business in which it has been indulging for the last two years, the sooner will old ways be resumed and solid prosperity be restored.

Suing For Peace.

While nothing positive is known, the rumors and movements concerning Peace undoubtedly indicate something astir. It is now nearly pretty certain that ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS is acting, through Governor BROWN, with the view of taking the State of Georgia out of the Confederacy back into the Union. It is reported that distinct propositions have passed between parties representing both sides, and that General SHERMAN has forwarded them to Washington.

We can see no good to come from proceedings of this description unless unqualified submission, according to our doctrine and views of the President's Proclamation, is made the condition precedent. It would be strange indeed, should General SHERMAN undertake any course that would embarrass the Government in the treatment of the question of Peace. What he has done, has no doubt been with the full knowledge of the President, and in strict conformity with his views. Otherwise, the opening of the question at that distant point would not be calculated to lead to practical results.

That the State of Georgia is willing to treat on the subject, with the view of forsaking the Confederacy, is the grand fact of the day, which proves that we have arrived at the stage of the war that immediately precedes the end. The position of Georgia is controlling. When she went out of the Union, North Carolina followed. The other States followed all the more readily. Had Georgia refused, the rebellion would not have been launched when and as it was. We see no reason why she will not be equally powerful in breaking up the Confederacy and in restoring the Union.

Although nothing may come of present movements—and quite likely there will not—yet they are highly significant, and full of encouragement, because they indicate the turning of the tide, and a changed feeling. A few more victories, and no question but the details growing out of submission will be left to be decided.

Personal.

The nomination of Marshal MacMahon, Duke of Magenta, as Governor-General of Algeria, has already been announced. It was Marshal MacMahon who said to an aide as he was rushing into the Malakoff: "Tell General Pelissier that if we are blown up, he must immediately crown the crater with other men."

An enterprising Hindoo, named Vberabog-avasantaragan, proposes to crush the English in the southern part of the peninsula, and give their bodies to the dogs and the birds of the air. (What Vallandigham proposes to do with the American people.) He is considerate enough to give them two years to leave the country, however, before he begins the work of re-establishing the Hindoo rule.

Another history of the "world renowned soldier," General McClellan, is announced. Certainly the General has more lives than a cat.

A man in St. Louis, who has constantly invested in lotteries, and invariably lost for the last five years, was one of the first men drafted in the other day. He says his luck has come at last.

Another company of volunteers raised in Crawford county has arrived at Camp Reynolds. The officers are Captain Isaac W. Myers and Lieutenants W. A. F. Gehr and Judson C. Blanchard. The same officers were in command of Company K, 139th Pennsylvania Infantry militia, and are admirably qualified for their positions.

In a colliery at St. Helens (Eng.), a miner struck off a fine piece of cannel, nine inches square. What followed is thus told:—"He states that he turned round to make a remark about the piece of coal to a comrade who was working near him, and at the same time struck the lump with his pick, which, to his surprise, entered freely into the coal as if it was hollow. Thinking this very strange, he states that he took the cannel with him when he ascended out of the pit, and on examining it he found firmly imbedded in a hole just large enough to turn round, a live toad, which seemed quite lively and healthy. The hole, which is about four inches deep, is exceedingly narrow at the mouth, so much so that it would be impossible to get the toad out. Crowds of people have flocked from the neighborhood to see this strange sight, and a gentleman at St. Helens has offered ten guineas for the toad."

No civilians of any kind will be granted passes to Atlanta, not even members of the Sanitary Commission.

It is reported that a chaplain in Sheridan's army on the Sunday prior to the victory, gave out the following hymn:

Early, my God, without delay
I HASTE to seek the day.

And preached a sermon from the text: "They that seek me, early, shall find me."

General Intelligence.

A terrific tornado passed over Coles County, Ill., last Friday. It struck the Central Railroad track at Mattoon, unrooting and blowing down buildings and carrying away every movable thing in its path, but most fortunately and incomprehensibly inflicting no serious injury upon any one. A loaded freight train on the Illinois Central Railroad going north, was lifted bodily and turned over beside and across the track. Some of the cars were smashed to splinters, while others were merely unroofed and the freight little injured. One car was carried half a mile. Bales of cotton, hogsheads of tobacco, barrels of flour, and fragments of the cars were strewn over a large extent on either side of the track. The clearing of the ruins occupied the whole night, and the trains were detained. Singularly no one was hurt on this train, which was so completely demolished.

Rousing Union demonstrations are being held all over the States of Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, Iowa and Minnesota. The Northern part of Illinois is warned to be on the lookout for its laurels, as the Egyptians are sounding the loud timbrel. "Their people are free."

The soldiers, in the neighborhood of Cairo, who are so "unanimous" for "Little Mac," broke up a Copperhead pow-wow the other evening at which the speakers were denouncing the Administration.

The *Zion's Herald* says that camp meetings have flourished more than usual in the New England States the past summer. It estimates that there will be full one thousand conversions as the result of these out-door gatherings.

A plea for plagiarism—history repeats itself; why should not poetry?

A negro regiment 980 strong has arrived at Rock Island, Ill., from Louisville, to do military duty at that post.

Woodruff & Beach, of Hartford, "run" the heaviest casting ever made in Connecticut, at their foundry on Wednesday. It was a channel plate for one of the large engines now building for the Governor cut—10,836 lbs or ten of melted iron. It was ready 4 days to prepare the mould, and will require 10 days or two weeks to cool off.

PHIL-SHERIDAN—A Fillibuster of the right sort.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

State Bounty Laws Constitutional.

District Court Allegheny County.

CASE IN EQUITY.

On the motion to restrain the School Directors of Elizabeth Township from issuing bonds and levying taxes to pay local volunteer bounties, Judge HAMPTON delivered the following opinion, Judge WILLIAMS concurring, September 24th, 1864:

Levi Edmondson and Andrew McKinley vs. the School Directors of Elizabeth township. Nov. 7, Nov. Term, 1861. In equity. Motion for preliminary injunction.

OPINION BY HAMPTON, P. J.—The bill sets forth that the complainants are resident owners of real and personal property in the township of Elizabeth, and as such are interested in every question that may increase their taxes. That the defendants, Frank Patterson, John Rankin, Daniel Pearce, Harvey Applegate, Samuel Vankirk and James Gamble, were legally elected school directors for said district, and are now discharging the duties of their office. It then charges that the defendants, as said school directors, and acting in their corporate capacity, have, under and by color of the authority of an act of Assembly of this Commonwealth, approved the 29th of March, 1859, entitled "An act to authorize the raising, by loan, for bounties to volunteers," resolved and determined to make and issue in the name of, and upon the credit of the said school district, bonds, certificates, or other evidences of indebtedness, to the amount of about fifty thousand dollars, and acting in the military capacity aforesaid, have, by color of the said act of Assembly, and the ordinance passed in pursuance thereof, made, issued, and delivered, or are about to deliver, the said bonds, certificates, or other evidences of indebtedness, to the amount aforesaid, to the complainants, in the form of loans, subject to taxation for State and county purposes, a tax of four per cent., and to collect the same from the complainants and the other tax-payers in the district. That by the issuing of said bonds, the indebtedness of the township would be greatly increased, the credit thereof seriously impaired, and the taxes thereby greatly augmented, and finally, that the issuing of said bonds, and levying and collecting of the taxes for the payment thereof, is without any warrant or authority of law whatsoever.

The amended bill charges that the defendants, for the purpose of filling the quota of said district under the calls of the President, and credited according to the laws, rules and regulations of the United States; that both the complainants are over age, and not liable to draft.

The bill contains the appropriate prayer for relief; and also for a special or preliminary decree, enjoining the defendants, in the meantime, from doing or performing any of the acts complained of.

The affidavit of the defendants, in answer to the motion for a preliminary injunction, sets forth that such service shall be performed in not more than three years past, a most wicked and unprovoked rebellion against the Government and Constitution of the United States, of which, if they, it shall be found necessary for enrolling and impertilling the liberty of the people of the United States, has been mercilessly waged with the most sanguinary rules and regulations and the Government of the United States, in discharge of their constitutional duties, have been compelled to call into the field and form in the army and navy of the United States; that success in the suppression of said rebellion required, not only the employment of large military forces, and the control and possession of immense means and resources; that the Government of the United States in declaring the existence of said rebellion, and appeal to the loyal States of the Union interested in the suppression of the rebellion, for aid and assistance in men and means; that the unanimous response of the people was prompt and generous in sustaining the institutions and liberties of the country, has ever prompted and inspired the Congress of the United States to every act of that discription; that she has ever been foremost in furnishing soldiers for the public service, and means for the suppression of the rebellion; that in the spirit and for the laudable purposes, the Legislature of the Commonwealth, on the 29th of March, 1861, and the 25th of August, 1862, passed the laws of the militia, whereof are hereunto attached; that in pursuance of these laws and for the purpose of meeting the call of the President, authorized the United States for 50,000 men, the citizens of Elizabeth township, on the 6th day of August, 1862, at the election for voting for or against the amendment to the Constitution of this State, had due notice to that effect, given before that time and an election by ballot to obtain the votes of the qualified electors thereof, touching loaning by taxation; which resulted in a majority of three hundred in favor of the tax, and that on the evening of the same day a meeting of the citizens was held by which the result of the vote was received by all except a few dissenting votes, that the tax should be put on to raise the bounty for the enrollment, and cause the compliance of the respective acts of Assembly, on the subject, and the expressed wish of the people of the Township, the School Directors aforesaid, by resolution duly entered of record, not exceeding thirty thousand dollars, for the purpose of paying bounties to volunteers, and for the procuring substitutes for drafted persons; and they proceeded by due and appropriate resolutions to issue certificates of indebtedness, signed by the President *pro tem.*, and countersigned by the Secretary, for the purpose of raising said money. Which certificates have been issued, and the money raised *bona fide*, and the bounty money has been paid to said volunteers, who have been mustered into the service of the United States, and received of said money three hundred dollars each. The balance of the fund is in charge of the complainants, in the form of loans, subject to taxation for State and county purposes, a tax of four per cent., and to collect the same from the complainants and the other tax-payers in the district. That by the issuing of said bonds, the indebtedness of the township would be greatly increased, the credit thereof seriously impaired, and the taxes thereby greatly augmented, and finally, that the issuing of said bonds, and levying and collecting of the taxes for the payment thereof, is without any warrant or authority of law whatsoever.

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The Laurels of Little Mac.

1st. McClellan planned and ordered the advance upon Ball's Bluff, and was the cause of that slaughter.

2d. McClellan wasted a month in besieging Yorktown, defended by a garrison of only 5,000 men, while he had 85,000.

3d. McClellan suffered his army to be surprised, with heavy loss, at Fair Oaks.

4th. McClellan by neglecting to fortify his flanks and rear, allowed his whole position before Richmond to be taken in reverse, and ordered a disastrous retreat before a single corps of the enemy.

5th. McClellan ordered a retreat from Malvern Hill without cause or justification, after our men had achieved a glorious victory there.

6th. McClellan by that retreat prevented Pope from coming to his aid by the way of Lynchburg, and thus precipitated upon Pope's small force the whole of Lee's army.

7th. McClellan neglected for three weeks to obey an order to move his army north-ward to effect a junction with Pope, and that time Lee used to move his own army against Pope.

8th. McClellan withheld reinforcements and supplies from Pope, which would have enabled the latter to beat back Lee successfully.

9th. McClellan opposed all the military and naval expeditions against the rebel seaboard, which he knew were essential to render the blockade perfect.

10th. McClellan opposed the division of the Army of the Potomac into corps, and only did divide it when peremptorily ordered to do so by Secretary Stanton, although he must have known that no army of that size could be managed without such division.

11th. McClellan neglected or refused to take the field at the head of the Army of the Potomac and command in person, until compelled to do so by the orders of the President.

12th. McClellan suffered the Potomac to be blockaded by the enemy for months, when he could have prevented it.

13th. McClellan did not participate in the battles fought by his army, but was in every case distant from the battle, leaving his subordinates to manage for themselves.

14th. McClellan delayed his part of the operations in West Virginia, until the enemy, whose retreat from Rich Mountain he was to stop, had been beaten by Rosecrans, and escaped.

15th. McClellan magnified Quaker guns and scattered pickets of the rebels at Munson's Hill into a formidable fortification, defended by a strong garrison, and began a careful campaign against it, until an adventurous Union man went up to the place and discovered the cheat.

16th. McClellan suffered himself to be deluded in like manner at Manassas, and was undefeated in precisely the same way.

17th. McClellan never seemed to have any accurate knowledge of the rebel forces, as he regularly magnified their strength on the authority of pretended spies.

18th. McClellan allowed Buell to keep an army of 120,000 men idle, at bay before a rebel force of less than 50,000, while Halleck's forces under Grant were doing the very work confided to Buell.

19th. McClellan kept the whole immense Army of the Potomac lying idle, through a long winter, without ordering the construction of winter quarters to shelter the men from the inclemency of weather; the only apparent reason for this course being a desire to conceal the intention not to move the army.

20th. McClellan sacrificed 12,000 men at Warrenton Springhouse, by withholding Franklin's corps, either from succouring them or reinforcing Burnside at Antietam.

21st. McClellan caused the slaughter of the Corn Exchange regiment by the foolish crossing at Sheperdstown, Md., in precisely the same manner as at Ball's Bluff.

22d. McClellan refused to move his army against Lee after Antietam on various pretexts that it could not be moved, although upon being impersuaded by Pope the latter moved the army with the greatest celerity.

MEDICAL.

PARK & BRILL,
(Successors to J. P. Fleming,)
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS,
Perfumeries, Toilet Articles and Fancy Goods Generally.
ALSO, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
White Lead, Paints, Oils, Varnishes,
Glass, Dye Stuffs, &c.
Purchasers will always find prices satisfactory.
No. 77 Federal Street,
Third door below R. R. Depot
ALLEGHENY CITY.
au22-ly.

DOCTOR JAMES KING,
Office No. 97 Fourth street,
(Opposite Provost Marshal's office.)

CHAS. H. SUPER,
Druggist and Pharmaceutist,
Dealer in DRUGS, MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, and first class TOILET ARTICLES,
CORNER PENN AND ST. CLAIR STREETS,
se27 PITTSBURGH.

WHOLESALE DRUG HOUSE,
J. J. BENDER & CO.,
Have opened in Pittsburgh
A Wholesale Drug and Jobbing House
No. 341 corner LIBERTY and WAYNE streets, opposite Union Passenger Depot.
And now offer for sale a general assortment of Drugs, Patent Medicines, White Leads, Oils, Paints, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Glassware, &c.
Purchasers will find our stock at all times well assorted, and prices such as to give entire satisfaction.
J. J. BENDER & CO.,
corner Liberty and Wayne streets.
[se6-tf]

SEWING MACHINES.

WHEELER & WILSON'S
Sewing Machines.
WM. SUMNER & Co.,
se20 Agents, No. 77 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

ERNEST AXTHELM,
No. 103 THIRD STREET, PITTSBURGH,
Agent for PLANER & KAYSER'S NOISELESS PATENT SEWING MACHINES. These Sewing Machines are known as the very best in the United States. They are warranted, and sold at the Lowest Prices. Call and examine them before buying elsewhere. Repairing of Sewing Machines of every kind promptly attended to. se30-1y

PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY.
HEADQUARTERS PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA,
QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Harrisburg, Pa., Sept. 24th, 1864.
SEALED PROPOSALS (endorsed "Proposals for Stationery,") will be received at this office up to SATURDAY, October 1st, at 3 o'clock, p. m., for furnishing the following articles, to be delivered at this office free of charges for boxes, freight and cartage, under act of Assembly approved August 22, 1864:
5 reams note paper, faint line, white tint, weight not less than 3 lbs. per ream.
4 reams letter paper, faint line, white tint, weight not less than 10 lbs. per ream; put up in paper boxes of half a ream each.
5 reams cap paper, faint line, white tint, weight not less than 12 lbs. per ream.
3,000 legal envelopes, white, size 4 by 8½ in., weight not less than 13 lbs. per 1,000.
2,500 legal envelopes, buff, size same, weight not less than 13 lbs. per 1,000.
10,000 letter envelopes, white, size 2½ by 3½ inches, weight not less than 6½ lbs. per 1,000.
2 dozen mucilages, in bottles, with cap and brush, 2 oz. and 4 oz.
12 dozen lead pencils, first quality.
10 gross steel pens, first quality.
48 " blotting boards, good, size 9½ by 13 inches.
24 " Arnold's writing fluid, pints in quarts.
15 " blank books, assorted, 2, 3 and 4 quire, half bound, good feint line paper, white tint, size 8½ by 13 inches.
Samples to accompany each bid, and delivered ten (10) days after awarded. Names of two good sureties to accompany proposal. The right is reserved to accept part of any bid, or reject all, if considered for the interest of the State to do so.
JAMES S. REYNOLDS,
se28-3t Quartermaster General Penna.

ARMY SUPPLIES.
HEADQUARTERS PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA,
QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S DEPT.,
Harrisburg, Pa., Sept. 23d, 1864.
SEALED PROPOSALS (to be endorsed "Proposals for Metallic Letters,") will be received at this office, up to FRIDAY, 14th inst., September 30th, 1864, to furnish the following articles of supplies, to be delivered at the Arsenal, Harrisburg, free of all charges for boxes, freight, cartage.
5,000 Metallic Letters, Roman, P & ½ inch size.
5,000 " do. do. 8 do.
5,000 " do. do. 6 do.
To conform in quality to the letters furnished to the United States, and put up in paper boxes of 100 each, labelled on end with quantity and letter in box.
The same to be inspected on receipt of same by Act of Assembly, and all to be delivered in twenty days from the time of award to the successful bidder.
Two good sureties for the faithful performance of contract will be required; names to be given in proposal, and the right is reserved to reject all bids if deem'd for the interest of the state to do so.
JAMES L. REYNOLDS,
se29-3t Quartermaster General of Penna.

PROPOSALS.—Sealed proposals for supplying the troops at Allegheny Arsenal, Pa., with
FRESH BEEF,
for six months, commencing October 1st, 1864, and ending March 31st, 1865, will be received by the undersigned until the 30th inst., at 12 m., when they will be opened.
The Beef to be of a good and wholesome quality, in quarters, with a proportion of ribs, necks and shoulders to be excluded. The days of issue, the probable quantity of Beef required, and the terms and conditions of the contract, can be ascertained on application to the subscriber, at Allegheny Arsenal, near Pittsburgh, Pa.
C. C. CHAFFEE,
se22-8t 1st Lieut. 3rd. U. S. A.

EAGLE TANNERY.—CHARLES KIEFER, Office No 58 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Manufacturer of Oak-tanned Harness, Bridle, Skirting and Sole
LEATHER.
Waxed upper, Kips and Calf Skins.
P. S. Cash paid for all kinds of leather finish'd or in rough, also for hides, chestnuts and oak bark. my7

WASHER AND SCRUBBERS and SLEEPS, MARK BOWN, 138 Wood street.

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.
QUINCY A. SCOTT, Dentist,
278 PENN STREET.

Why do you give from $18 to $35 for a full set of Teeth, on Vulcanite, when you can get a better article for from $12 to $15. By a division of labor, each man devoting himself to a particular branch of an art, perfection is assured. It is thus I am enabled to supply an article, unequalled for beauty and excellence. Call and see specimens, and you will be convinced.
A full set on Vulcanite, with beautiful Gums and the plate highly polished, for $12 to $20; set $25, $30 and $35 as we have hereto be charged in this city, under the pretence that it was a superior article. Come and decide. I guarantee the very best at $12 to fill for a full set, $20 to $30 for a double set.
Rest on Gold and Silver at proportionate rates.
Dr. SCOTT has charge of the Operative Department, where TEETH are EXTRACTED daily, without pain, by a perfectly safe and pleasant process, without the use of chloroform. au26

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.
FIFTH STREET, NEAR WOOD.
Lessee and Manager.....Wm. Henderson.
Great success of the new favorite,
A. M'KEE RANKIN,
who will appear for this night only in the wonderful spectral illusion, entitled the Corsican Brothers, supported by the entire strength of the talented company.
First night of the new military afterpiece.
THIS EVENING, will be presented the wonderful spectral illusion, entitled the
Corsican Brothers: or, La Vendetta.
To conclude with the new military farce, entitled
Urgent Private Affairs.

FRED. AIMS' MELODEON,
Liberty street.
OPEN EVERY NIGHT
OPEN EVERY NIGHT.
WITH FIFTY FIRST CLASS ARTISTS,
and a
Grand Ballet Troupe of 20 Young Ladies.
Change of Performance
Every Night at the Melodeon
MELODEON.
se13

LAKE & Co.'s
MAMMOTH CIRCUS,
The Model Exhibition of America, for 1864.
THE SUPERB FORTY-HORSE TEAM
AND DOLPHIN CHARIOT!
constituting the most dashing and brilliant equipage ever attempted in a travelling Hippodrome Exhibition. The gay and prancing steeds, magnificently caparisoned and driven by Mr. HENRY WARE, will precede the grand cortege into each place of exhibition, the uniformed Band, under the direction of Professor HERMAN LUDWIG, meanwhile awakening the musical echoes with exquisite harmony.
A CHALLENGE OF
$10,000!
Deposited in the First National Bank of Chatsworth, is thus widely promulgated, that we have
THE MOST SUPERB OUTFIT,
THE FINEST STUD OF HORSES,
THE BEST EDUCATED MULES,
And, beyond any other establishment, the most brilliant
GALAXY OF STARS!
Pittsburg, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, Sept. 27, 28, 29, 30, and October 1st, 1864.
Locations—Old Lion Lots.
Performance Day and Evening.
Doors open at 2 and 7 P. M.
Admission.....50 cents.
Children under ten years of age.....25 cents.
se29-2t

MASONIC HALL.
FOR FOUR NIGHTS ONLY,
Commencing Monday, September 26th.
Return of the Favorites.
SAM. SHARPLEY'S MINSTRELS,
Brass Band and Burlesque Opera Troupe
THE HEROS OF A HEMISPHERE,
THE GREAT IRON CLADS.
Will appear as above, introducing an entire new programme not yet copied by Fleabiddy imitators. Remember the date, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, September 26th, 27th, 28th and 29th. Admission 25 cents. Doors open at 7—to commence at 8 o'clock. SAM. SHARPLEY, Manager.
FRANK GILLEY, Agent. se24-6w

CITY BILL POSTER.
JAMES THACKREY,
160 Pennsylvania avenue.
Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office. I rent by the year the principal corners in the city and have the exclusive use of the same. se24-1y

CLOTHING.

BRANCH OF A. N. YORK HOUSE.
D. KAISER & SON,
DEALERS IN
Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Tailor's Trimmings, and
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
No. 166 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh.
Have just received a large stock of FALL and WINTER GOODS, consisting of fine Beavers, heavy Cassimeres, Velvet and Woolen Vestings, &c., &c.
Also, Glengrove Fashion Report.
Merchant Tailors are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock. au30-2m

H. OPPENHEIMER & CO.,
83 WOOD STREET,
MERCHANT TAILORS
AND DEALERS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

An entire new stock
UNDERCLOTHING.
Constantly receiving the latest novelties in
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER,
and warranted to give satisfaction, as to fit, comfort, beauty and durability. au27

BISSELL'S BLOCK
WM. H. McGEE,
No. 10 St. Clair Street,
WOULD CALL THE ATTENTION OF Buyers to his stock of Goods. It has been selected with great care, and contains all the Newest Styles of Goods to be found at first-class houses. Gents wishing a Suit of Clothes made to order will please call and examine our goods and prices. Also a full and complete stock of Furnishing Goods.
W. H. McGEE, Merchant Tailor.
my27 No. 10 St. Clair street, Pittsburgh.

JOHN S. LEE,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
AND DEALER IN
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 49 St. Clair Street, Pittsburgh.
my 18

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing between Richards, Berger & Co., and Berger, Richey & Co., in this city, dissolved by mutual consent, William Richards having disposed of his entire interests in the same to the new firm of REIS, BROWN & BERGER, who will settle all debts, and are alone authorized to collect the obligations due to said firms.
GEORGE C. REIS,
WILLIAM RICHARDS,
WILLIAM H. BROWN,
ANDREW B. BERGER.
Shenango Iron Works, New Castle, July 23d, 1864.

CARD.—The undersigned having purchased the entire interests of William Richards, in the above named firms, will continue the manufacture of Iron, Nails, Boat and Railroad Spikes, at the Shenango Iron Works, under the name and firm of REIS BROWN & BERGER.
GEORGE C. REIS,
WM. H. BROWN,
ANDREW B. BERGER.
Shenango Iron Works, New Castle, July 23d, 1864.
au4-6m 2-e-w

DAV. CRAWFORD,
(Late of Shoenberger & Co.,)
DEALER IN, ON COMMISSION,
PIG METAL, BLOOMS, &c.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Office, No. 126 WATER street, under Monongahela House.
Refers to G. & J. H. Shoenberger, Shoenberger & Co., and other Iron manufacturers.
Cash advances made. Consignments solicited.
se22-1m

CHEGARY INSTITUTE.
English and French Boarding and Day School for young Ladies, 107 and 109 Spruce street, Philadelphia, will be re-opened on
TUESDAY, September 20th, 1864.
Letters to the above address will receive prompt attention. Personal application can be made after August 20th 1864, to MADAME D'HERVILLY,
au19 Principal.

MECHANICAL DRAWING.
Prof. A. VAN DER NAILLEN, Civil Engineer, will re-open his winter classes on the 1st of October next. Class every evening from 7 to 9, at 31 FIFTH street, over the Allegheny Bank. Private lessons every day from 5 to 6 p. m. Call at the class during class hours, or address the Professor, "Engineer's Office P. R. W. & C. R. R.," Fifth street, Scholars admitted at any time. se16-2w

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAS COMPANY,
September 17th, 1864.
ELECTION OF TRUSTEES.
The Stockholders of the Pittsburgh Gas Company are hereby notified that an election for three Trustees of said Company, to serve for the ensuing three years, and one Trustee to serve for the term of one year, will be held at the office of the Company, on MONDAY, the 3d day of October, inst., between the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock, p. m.
JAS. M. CHRISTY,
se19-2w Treasurer.

GENTLEMEN'S FRENCH CALF BOOTS AND CONGRESS GAITERS.
A Full and Complete Assortment
Constantly on hand, of my own manufacture, and will be sold at reasonable prices.
S. DALZELL,
128 Smithfield St., fourth door from Virgin Alley.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes, payable three years from Aug. 15th, 1864, with semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent per annum,—principal and interest both to be paid in lawful money.
These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder at maturity, into six per cent. gold bearing bonds, payable not less than five nor more than twenty years from their date, as the Government may elect. They will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000, and all subscriptions must be for fifty dollars or some multiply of fifty dollars.
As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of issue to date of deposit.
Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and upwards for those notes at any one time will be allowed a commission of one quarter of one per cent.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OF THIS LOAN.
IT IS A NATIONAL SAVING BANK, offering a higher rate of interest than any other, and *the best security.* Any savings bank which pays its depositors in U. S. Notes, considers it is paying in the best circulating medium of the country, and is caused pay in anything better, for its own assets are either in government securities or in notes or bonds payable in government paper.
Convertible into a Six per cent. 5-20 Gold Bond.
In addition to the very liberal interest on the notes for three years, this privilege of conversion is now worth at least three per cent. per annum, for the current rate for 5-20 Bonds is not less than *nine per cent premium,* and before the war the premium on six per cent. U. S. stocks was ever twenty per cent. It will be seen that the actual profit on this loan, at the present market rate, is not less than ten per cent. per annum.
Its Exemption from State or Municipal Taxation.
But aside from all the advantages we have enumerated, a special Act of Congress *exempts all bonds and Treasury Notes from local taxation.* On the average, this exemption is worth about two per cent. per annum, according to the rate of taxation in various parts of the country.
It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as those issued by the government. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties, or stock companies, or separate communities, only, is pledged for payment, while the whole property of the country is held to secure the discharge of all the obligations of the United States.
SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Treasurer of the United States, at Washington, the several Assistant Treasurers and designated Depositaries, and by the
First National Bank of Pittsburgh, Pa.
Third National Bank of Pittsburgh, Pa.
Fourth National Bank of Pittsburgh, Pa.
and by all National Banks which are depositaries of public money.
And all Respectable Banks and Bankers throughout the country will give further information AND AFFORD FACILITIES TO SUBSCRIBERS.
se1-2mdaw

GROCERS.

T. C. JENKINS,
Commission Merchant
and Purchasing Agent.
DEALER IN
Flour, Bacon, Cheese, Feed, Dried and Green Fruits, and all Farm Products.
Orders filled for all merchandise, Pittsburgh manufactures and Refined Oils at dealers and manufacturers rates, No. 239 LIBERTY street, (opposite Wood street,) Pittsburgh, Pa.
Advances made and prompt attention given to all consignments and correspondence.
Pittsburgh References.—Hall & Speer, Lloyd & Black, Wm. McCully & Co., M'Donald & Arbuckles, John I. House & Co., John Hall & Co., B. A. Fahnestock's Son & Co. se15-1y

RIDER & CLARK,
Commission Merchants
AND FACTORS IN
PETROLEUM AND ITS PRODUCTS,
OILS, CANDLES, &c.
56 Water and 182 Front st., Pittsburgh, 8 Broad st., New York.
Agents of the Portland Kerosene Oil works, New York Paraffine Candle Company, &c. au26-1y

J. A. GRAFF.....C. REITER.
GRAFF & REITER,
Produce and Commission Merchants,
No. 27 Wood st., Pittsburgh.
Dealers in Produce generally.
Liberal cash advances on consignments for Pittsburgh and Eastern Market. au25-6m

R. HONEGGER.
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
CATAWBA
AND FOREIGN WINES, LIQUORS, &c.,
Liberty street, No. 351, Pittsburgh.
au14-1y

IN STORE AND FOR SALE AT TIERNAN AND GETTY'S
No. 55 OHIO street, corner of Diamond,
ALLEGHENY CITY.
200 bbls. Rye Whisky, 2 years old.
10 " " 9 " "
50 " Pure Brandy.
100 " Rectified Whisky.
20 " Port Wine.
10 " Blackberry Brandy.
10 " Cherry " "
15 " Madeira Wine.
10 " Cherry Wine.
10 " Holland Gin.
5 " Jamaica Rum. au10-12m.

CHARLES C. BAILEY,
Produce and Commission Merchant,
MERCHANDISE BROKER,
And dealer in all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE.
No. 179 Liberty street,
au4 PITTSBURGH, PA.

IN STORE AND FOR SALE AT
COOK, PETTIT & CO.'S,
No. 12 Smithfield street.
100 tierces Canvassed S. C. Hams;
100 tierces Prime Leaf Lard;
300,000 lbs Plain Hams;
50,000 lbs Canvassed Hams;
25,000 lbs Uncanvassed Sugar Cured Hams;
200,000 lbs Extra Nice Shoulders;
100,000 lbs Clear Sides;
50,000 lbs Ribbed Sides;
30,000 lbs Sugar Cured Dried Beef,
500 bbls (Shepard & Sons) Extra Family Flour.
my18

GEO. W. DILWORTH.....JOS. S. DILWORTH.
J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
Nos. 130 and 132 Second street, near Smithfield.
Ja12

WILLIAM BAGALEY
WHOLESALE GROCER,
No. 13 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
se7

WM. MILLER, Phila.....C. W. RICKETSON, Pittsb'g
MILLER & RICKETSON,
Wholesale Grocers and Importers of Brandies, Wines and Cigars,
Nos. 221 and 223, corner of Liberty and Irwin streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Iron, Nails, Cotton Yarns, &c., &c., constantly on hand.
se15

S. S. JONES.....O. E. JONES
GEORGE B. JONES & SON,
WHOLESALE GROCERS AND BOAT FINISH ERS, dealers in Manilla Rope, Oakum, Oils, Pitch and Pittsburgh manufactured articles, No. 141 Water street, above the Monongahela Bridge, Pittsburgh Pa. se15

JOHN SEIFERTH.....CHARLES WEHL.
JOHN SEIFERTH & CO., SUCCESSORS TO LEOPOLD SAHL,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
WINES, LIQUORS & CIGARS,
27 & 29 Market street, corner of Second,
jn1 Pittsburgh.

WALL PAPER.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST stock of WALL PAPER.
WINDOW SHADES and
PAPER HANGINGS, TABLE OIL CLOTHS.
Together with a general assortment of Fancy and Variety Goods, always on hand, at
FOERSTER & SCHWARZ'S,
jc22:e-o-d No. 164 Smithfield street.

PANEL PAPERS.—For Halls, Dinning Rooms, Vestibules, &c., in fresco and wood colors, at No. 107 Market street, near Fifth.
ap22 HUGHES, R. HUGHES.

PRINTING

W. S. HAVEN,
PLAIN AND FANCY JOB PRINTER,
AND
PAPER DEALER AND STATIONER,
Corner of Wood and Third streets, Pittsburgh.
BOOK BINDING of all styles, from the Plain Paper to the Highly Ornamental and Rich Gilt or Antique Style. se7

KREBS & BRO.,
LITHOGRAPHERS AND PRINTERS,
Corner Wood and Fifth streets, Pittsburgh.
Bonds, Certificates of Stock and Deposit Bank Drafts and Checks executed in the highest style of the art. Orders by mail promptly attended to. se27-1y

CHANGE OF BASE.—
MESKIMEN, NORTON & CO.,
COKE, COAL AND LIME.
Having purchased Mr. James Reno's coal-yard, west end of the South Common, just below the Pearl Mill, Allegheny City, are prepared to furnish the public in either city with superior Coal, Nut Coal or Slack, Connellsville Coke, white or common Lime, Fire Brick, Fire Clay, Tile. Having cars of our own on the roads both east and west, we are prepared to furnish our regular western customers and others with Connellsville Coke or Youghiogeny Coal with promptness, and at the lowest rates. We flatter ourselves that the Connellsville Youghiogeny Coal, for iron-workers, is unsurpassed, being free from sulphur. Also keeps Pittsburgh or Allegheny Post-office, or call at our Coal Yard, South and West Commons, Allegheny city. se14

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, AND
APPARATUS FOR DEFORMED LIMBS,
manufactured and repaired on the shortest notice. Also, the largest assortment of ready-made Trusses Supporters, Bandages, Dental and Surgical Instruments, Cutlery, &c., in this city.
TITO FERLEGH, 96 Smithfield, near Fifth street. Ladies attend to Mrs. Helmold. se24-1y

INSURANCE.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
OF NEW YORK.
FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.
Assets, July 1st, 1864.....$11,000,000
Annual Income, over.....2,000,000
Paid claims by death (50 years).....over 5,000,000
Surplus divided during five years—1859-'64, three millions of dollars, being about seventy per cent. on Participating Premiums.
References in Pittsburgh—Hon. Thos. M. Howe, Isaac S. Lyon, Gen. R. White, Jas. A. Hutchison, Florence Kramer, John D. Scully, Thos. H. Lang, Willis Boothe, A. L. Fahnestock, Isaac M. Pennock, John H. Dobert, Wm. W. Ward, F. H. Eaton, J. D. Mecford, Wm. E. Schmertz, W. M. Shinn, W. Vankirk, M. Whitmore, *Montour Iron Furnace*—W. A. HALLOCK, M. D.
GEORGE M. BLACKSTOCK, Agent,
jy19-1y 87 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

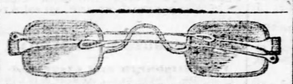
DELAWARE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, No. 26 corner Wood and Fifth streets, second door.
Insures Against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwellings, Stores and other buildings; Furniture, Household Goods and Stock of Merchandize.
Insures Marine and Inland Risks on Steamboats and Freight at as liberal rates as are consistent with security.
Losses promptly adjusted and paid.
Directors:
WM. PHILLIPS, JOHN WATT, JOHN D. McCORD, CHAS. S. BISSELL, GEO. B. JONES, WM. BAGALEY, WM. PHILLIPS, President. JOHN WATT, Vice President. WM. F. GARDNER, Secretary.
SAM'L P. SHRIVER, Capt. J. L. RHODES, WM. WILSON, Jas. D. VERNER, C. HANSON LOVE, THOS. ARBUCKLE.
se7

EQUITABLE
LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
OF THE UNITED STATES.
HELD TO COURT,
Having Exposed this
SHAMEFUL SWINDLE
UPON THE PUBLIC
SOME EIGHTEEN MONTHS AGO,
GEORGE E. SHAW,
Optician, and Manufacturer of Mathematical and Philosophical Instruments, No. 58, Fifth street.
aug3.

SPECTACLES! SPECTACLES!—Let those SEE which cannot SEE. The greatest relief and improvement on the SIGHT can be secured by using the celebrated DIAMOND and RUSSIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES, which have proved so beneficial to thousands of people since first introduced. The genuine Pebble can be got only at my place, No. 51 Fifth street. J. DIAMOND, Practical Optician.
☞ The largest assortment in this city of Thermometers, Hidrometers, Barometers, Opera Glasses, Field Glasses, Telescopes, Stereoscopes, Magic Lanterns, &c., &c., can be seen at my place.
Remember, No. 51, 51, 51 FIFTH street. au26

OPTICIANS.

RUSSIAN PEBBLES-FALSE PRETENCES
IN ANSWER TO THE MANY INQUIRIES, I beg to inform the public we have no CONNECTION with the above Cash Establ'y.



SPECTACLES! SPECTACLES!—Let those SEE which cannot SEE. The greatest relief and improvement on the SIGHT can be secured by using the celebrated DIAMOND and RUSSIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES, which have proved so beneficial to thousands of people since first introduced. The genuine Pebble can be got only at my place, No. 51 Fifth street. J. DIAMOND, Practical Optician.
☞ The largest assortment in this city of Thermometers, Hidrometers, Barometers, Opera Glasses, Field Glasses, Telescopes, Stereoscopes, Magic Lanterns, &c., &c., can be seen at my place.
Remember, No. 51, 51, 51 FIFTH street. au26

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ROBERT ARTHURS.....JOHN W. RIDDELL.
ARTHURS & RIDDELL,
SOLICITORS FOR
PENSIONS, BOUNTIES
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and all
MILITARY CLAIMS.
Office: No. 135 FOURTH street.
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PITTSBURGH, PA
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ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW AND U. S. LICENSED CLAIM AGENTS.
Bounties for wounded Soldiers collected in from ten to twenty days.
Office: No. 89 Grant street,
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GILBERT M'MASTER.....JOSEPH M. GAZZAM
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ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
Office, No. 95 Grant Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Particular attention paid to Collections in Allegheny and adjoining counties. jy8-1y

MISCELLANEOUS.
W. & C. K. HERRICK,
IMPORTERS OF
STATIONERY,
Fancy Goods, Druggists' Articles, and French Perfumery.
DEALERS IN
Ivory, Raw Horn, Buffalo, and Rubber Combs,
Tooth, Nail and Hair Brushes,
A full assortment of FINE ENGLISH CUTLERY constantly on hand.
STATIONERS' WAREHOUSE,
No. 75 John street, New York.
se1-1y

COTTSCHALK,
MAX MARETZEK,
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And a host of others, including some not less eminent, have recorded their emphatic testimony to the superiority of MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS in all other instruments of their class.
A complete assortment now on hand at the Music Rooms of the subscriber.
Send for an illustrated circular.
CHAS. C. MELLOR,
81 Wood street, sole agent for Mason & Hamlin.
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FINE GOLD AND SILVER
AMERICAN, ENGLISH and GENEVA WATCHES
JEWELRY, SILVER-PLATED WARE,
GOLD, SILVER AND STEEL SPECTACLES,
FANCY GOODS, &c.
J. M. ROBERTS desires to inform his friends and patrons that his present large stock of the above goods is being constantly replenished with all the new styles as fast as they appear in the eastern cities, and that they can depend on getting a good article at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICE.
☞ Fine Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired. Jewelry and Silverware made to order. Gilding and Engraving. J. M. ROBERTS,
se7 16 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

KING & PENNOCK,
Manufacturers of EAGLE and NIAGARA
Sheetings, Cotton Yarn, Twine,
Wick, Batting, etc., etc.
Warehouse, No. 29 WOOD STREET,
se16 PITTSBURGH, PA.

DUNSEATH & CO.,
JOBBERS IN
WATCHES, CLOCKS,
JEWELRY, SILVER WARE,
WATCH MATERIALS
TOOLS, GLASSES, &c.
Agents for the
AMERICAN WATCH COMPANY'S WATCHES.
☞ Fine Watches repaired by the most skilful workmen.
56 Fifth Street, Opposite Masonic Hall,
jy25

J. T. SCOTT.....W. H. HUNTER.
SCOTT & HENNEGEN,
Importers and Wholesale Jobbers in Watches, Clocks and Jewelry, Watch and Clock Materials, Tools and Glasses, Silver Plated Ware, Fancy Goods, &c., No. 31 FIFTH street, (2d story.) Pittsburgh, Pa. We have just opened a general assortment of the above goods, at wholesale only, to which the attention of dealers is invited. Orders will receive our prompt and careful attention. se17-1m

MARVIN'S
SUPERIOR CRACKERS.
No. 64 Fourth street,
aug1

SEAL PRESSES
AND GENERAL ENGRAVING,
Room No. 5, 26 Fifth Street.
J. B. SEYMOUR.
se7-3m

$1,500 WILL PURCHASE a neat COUNTRY SEAT containing 10½ acres, situate 4 miles from the city, on Chartiers creek. A stone dwelling, some fruit, a good spring; the land is rich, being used as a market garden for years. Apply to [se13] B. McLAIN & CO.

DRY GOODS.

POPULAR PRICES.
for
DRY GOODS,
AT
GARDNER & SCHLEITER'S'
92
MARKET STREET.

WOOL BALMORAL SKIRTS at $5.50.
New style dark CHINTZES, 50 cts. per yard.
Good BLEACH MUSLINS, 31 cts. per yard.
Extra KID GLOVES, $1.75 per pair.
Large stock of CLOAKS, from $10 to $80
se27

SECOND SUPPLY
NEW GOODS,
AT
J. M. BURCHFIELD'S,
North-East corner 4th and Market sts.,

PLAID MERINOS;
PLAIN MERINOS;
PLAID POPLINS;
PLAIN POPLINS;
ALPACCA LUSTERS;
COBURGS AND PARMETTAS;
BAREGE ANTIQUES;
BAREGE DELAINES;
BLACK REPS;
PLAID SHAWLS;
BLACK SHAWLS;
CLOAKS AND DUSTERS.
Selling far below the present price of goods.
se27

GREAT
REDUCTION
In the price of
DRY GOODS.
J. W. BARKER & CO.,
59 Market street,
have reduced the prices of their
ENTIRE STOCK.

Best quality PRINTS, 40 cents.
Best quality DELAINES, 45 cents.
Good yard wide SHIRTING, 40 cents.
Good yard wide SHEETING, 40 cents.
Good quality MERINO, $1.50.
Fine quality BLACK SILK, $1.50.
DRESS GOODS,
SHAWLS, and
CLOAKS, all
REDUCED.
J. W. BARKER & CO.
se27 59 Market street.

REDUCTION IN PRICES.
Dress Goods,
Shawls,
Cloaks,
House Furnishing Goods,
Domestic Goods of all kinds.
A large stock of the above at
REDUCED PRICES
at
ALEX. BATES,
21 Fifth street.
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J. A. WILSON.....J. W. CARS.....D. M'CANDLESS
WILSON, CARS & CO.,
(Late Wilson, Payne & Co.)
Wholesale Dealers in Dry Goods,
94 WOOD STREET,
Third h above Diamond alley,
se25 PITTSBURGH.

SUMMER GOODS
SELLING CHEAP AT
77 and 79 Market street.
Bargains in Summer Gloves and Cotton Stockings. Old goods at less than New York cost.
Linen Handkerchiefs, in plain borders and hem stitched, bought long ago and not advanced.
In Men's Linen Handkerchiefs we have some job lots to offer at decided bargains.
Men's thin Gauze Undershirts, Linen Drawers, Jean Drawers and Silk Shirts, Suspenders, Muslin Shirts and Collars. Best make paper Collars, in every size and style.
Ladies' and Children's Gauze Under Vests, Belting, Corsets, Duplex Skirts, Balmoral Skirts, Head Nets, Ribbons, Bead Chains and Buggie Buttons, Gimpure Laces and Velvet Ribbons.
Sun Umbrellas closing out cheap.
Breakfast Capes in new patterns and colors.

WHOLESALE ROOMS UP STAIRS.
Merchants and Dealers are invited to look through our Notion and Variety Goods stock.
JOSEPH HORNE & CO.,
jy22 77 and 79 Market street.

N. HOLMES & SONS,

BANKERS,

No. 57 Market Street, Pittsburgh.

Buy and sell at market rates—
U. S. 6 per cent. 5-20 Bonds.
U. S. " 10s " Bonds.
U. S. 6 per cent. 10-40 Bonds.
U. S. Seven Thirties.
U. S. 6 per cent. one year certificates.
And all other U. S. Securities, Bank Notes and Coin.
Stocks and Bonds of every description
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

Finance and Trade.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' BOARD.

J. B. SEMPLE, Pres. N. HOLMES, V. Pres.
S. S. BRYAN, Secretary.

Meets Daily at 11½ o'Clock, A. M.

TRANSACTIONS YESTERDAY AT THE BOARD.

	Bid.	Ask'd.
U. S. 6's of 1881	109	101
U.S.5-20 (old issue)	103	104
U. S. 7-30's	94	----
U. S. Certificates of Indebtedness	100	----
Gold	----	110
Indiana Coal & Railway 10's	81½	----
Commercial Insurance (part paid)	----	120½
Pennsylvania Insurance (part paid)	----	102½
Allegheny Valley R. R.	----	125
Steubenville R. R.	----	72½
Exchange Bank	----	98
Bank of Pittsburgh	----	98
German Trust Bank	----	108
1st National Bank	107	----
Iron National Bank	25	----
Manchester Savings	50	----
Allegheny Bank	----	50
Diamond	100	----
Bidzell	97½	----
Allegheny & Pittsburgh	99	100½
Columbia	----	110
Ohio Valley	----	90
Iron City	----	13½
Steel	----	1½
Pedigree	----	2
Horse Neck	----	1
White's	----	1
Fayette	----	2½
Fowling & Bloch	----	3½
Eldorado	----	5
Cherry Run Coal	----	2½
Demmler	10½	----
Noble & Delamater	13½	----
Lamb	----	1
Oil Bank	----	----
Monongahela	----	1
Pittsburgh and Boston	84	----
National	----	39½
Maple Shade	10½	----
Sales of Columbia at 80.		

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 29—P. M.

The bids and offerings before the Board of Brokers' and brokers' published daily at the head of this column are instructive to all who seek information, with a view to buy or sell the numerous Government and local securities. The most reliable information can be found from that table of the market values of all the stocks and bonds bought and sold among our moneyed men.

Persons desirous of buying and selling can have no quicker mode of accomplishing their object than by giving an order to any one of the many respectable banking houses whose names appear in the list of the members of that Board. We annex a list of some of the names:

Union Banking Co., Semple & Jones,
W. H. Williams & Co., Hamm, Hart & Co.,
R. Fairlie & Co., Kramer & Rahm,
Kuhn & Marie, German Trust Co.,
Robinson, MacFeat & Co. Farmers' Deposit Bk Co.,
N. Holmes & Sons, Hill & Co.,
Farmers' & Merchants' Allegheny Trust Co.,
Bank, Allegheny, Thompson, Bell & Co.

—We hear of very few transactions to-day even in Oil Stocks.

—Business have hardly recovered from the slight panic of a few days since, when gold was falling so rapidly. With its rebound will return the former disposition to invest in Oils.

—Dalzell is inquired for at 91@99, but sellers are not disposed to take such prices.

—Columbia sold at 80. Cherry Run is inquired for at 2, and some transactions occur at that figure. It is held, higher, however, by most holders.

—Allegheny Valley Railroad Shares are offered at 10@10½, without finding purchasers.

—Connellsville Interest-Bearing Stock, which has been held higher than the non-interest, sold at 12½. The Bonds were bid for at 81½.

Few purchasers are to be found for the Securities of this kind. It looks too much like buying a law suit.

—Pittsburgh and Steubenville Stock is offered at 72½, but no takers. Its Bonds are never in the market, and few will not find ready sale at 85.

—At Philadelphia, yesterday, Coal Oil Shares were more active, and prices advanced with sales of Pulaski at 9½; Noble & Delamater at 13½; Rock, 9½; Densmore, 10¾@10⅞, and Mellhenny, 65@66.

—In New York, according to yesterday's *Commercial Advertiser*, the stock market opened with a decidedly stronger feeling. The heavy decline had brought on a few outside orders, and a strong disposition was shown by outside capitalists to buy freely of the most prominent railroad stocks, but the market was principally in the hands of the brokers, and therefore, in a large measure of speculative transactions, or "bulling" and "bearing" on the very heavy bills of Saturday and Monday, being too cautious to make any large operations for a rise. The feeling is decidedly more buoyant, and the general impression is that prices must recound within a few days.

NEW SALISBURY O. L. SALT AND COAL COMPANY.

The above is the title of a new company now forming to work the lands on Yellow Creek, which are already developed. They have oil at 400 feet, in the old tubbing of an gas over been produced, and at 600 feet have a well of salt a mile 20 barrels per day. The company will have 100 acres of bottom land on the Creek in fee simple, upon which 200 wells can be sunk in succession at 25 acres, like wise to be simple, of upland underlaid with coal of excellent coal of four feet each in thickness. The banks or pits are already opened, with branch or side tracks ready, connecting with the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad switches, and everything complete, and all in working order. There are fourteen tenement houses upon the land and a large stone mansion house, so that there can be no delay in putting the Oil, Salt and coal producing, in successful operation. The capital is divided into 6,000 shares of which one-fifth will be set aside as working capital, the balance to purchase the lands, work, improvements, &c. This Company is undoubtedly being gotten up on as sound a basis as any Company organized in the city. It has a fine block, with its millions of capital—but is a sound reality, with its lands developed and everything in working order, and with a capital stock of only $125,000, and the gentlemen who are going into it, which is the surest guide, for a person to judge by, will ensure its success. The stock can be subscribed for in any amount, and may also get their names down now as original subscribers may do as well as to come in the cherry Run Central stock, for this Company will be paying handsome dividends in less than six months from its organization. The subscription book with prospectus, can be seen for the present at No. 101 Fifth street, bank office, and at No. 102 Fourth street. Mr. Wm. Phillips, well known to every business man in this community, is President of the Company, and his connection with it together with the names of other of our prominent citizens who appear on the subscription list, is sufficient guarantee to every one that there is no humbug with or the redeeming of the Company's lands.

Cincinnati Leather Market.

September 27.

LEATHER.—The unsettled condition of business has checked the demand for all descriptions, and there has been but a limited business done; nothing however approaching panic prices, and we continue our quotations:

Prime, city tanned, per lb	55c
Hemlock	48@50c
Harness Leather, do	47@50c
Skirting, do	50@55c
Kip Skins, do	45@45c
Calf Skins, do	$2 00@3 00
Kipskins, per dozen	$30 00@35 00
Upper Leather	50 00@60 00
Sole, do	50 00@65 00

Cincinnati Iron Market.

September 27.

IRON.—The rapid decline in gold has caused an unsettled feeling in the market for Pig, and consequently we have been reading on speculation, being anxious to restrain a decline of $5 per ton which we feared would take place this week, and at the same time the demand has been light, anyone acquainted with the business will understand that to be enabled to carry on operations a large capital is required, which we do not possess, and therefore are compelled to sell as soon as we can get a fair price for our iron. We continue our quotations for charcoal. We make these as in our opinion it is a fair quotation for Pittsburgh's extra.

Detroit Iron Market.

September 28.

Iron—Is firm at the recent advance. We quote:

[illegible]	9	[illegible]	
[illegible]		[illegible]	
[illegible]		[illegible]	
[illegible]		[illegible]	
[illegible]		[illegible]	
[illegible]		[illegible]	
[illegible]		[illegible]	
[illegible]		[illegible]	

Cincinnati Coal Market.

September 27.

Hides—The market is unchanged and quiet, the offerings being small remain with little change. We continue nominally as follows:

Dry Flint, per lb	16@17c
Dry salted, do	15@17c
Dry salted, do	12@15c
Green do	10@
Sheep Pelts, each	$1 00@2 00

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
Thursday, September 29, 1864.

Business, generally speaking, was dull. The demand was confined principally to small lots for local purposes. There were, however, some exceptions to this. The sales of Bacon were large, exceeding 365,000 lbs.; this is a pretty large operation for this market—the seller, no doubt, made a good thing of this. The particulars will be found in another part of this report. The weather yesterday was cloudy, indicating rain. Our rivers are swelling slowly—matters wore a bushness-like appearance. The receipts of flour, grain, tobacco, and various other products were large. The largest portion of the receipts goes East by rail. The Steamer from Cincinnati, had a fair cargo; she returned last evening. The Kate E. Porter left for Cincinnati with all the freight she could carry, and a fair number of passenger. The Kate Putnam leaves this morning for St. Louis; she has all the freight she can manage. The Columbia is loading for St. Louis; she will have despatch. The Starlight is announced for St. Louis this day. The sales we notice as follows:

APPLES—The receipts are on the increase, but not in supplies sufficient to have any effect on prices. We note small sales at $2@2 75 ₰ bbl.

FLOUR—The market was dull. As the supply on hand is very limited, holders are not disposed to submit to a heavy decline. We consider the market affected about 25c per barrel by the gold fluctuations. The decline in the Eastern markets range from 75c to $1 per bbl. The sales made for home use were at the following prices: Extra, $10@10 25; Extra Family, $10 75@11, principally at the latter figure. Country, or up river lots, were sold below these prices.

SALT—We have no change to notice. Holders generally are disposed to not sell anxious, whilst others sell at the old rates. 240 barrels we disposed at $3 10@3 15 per barrel.

DRIED BEEF—The market has become bare. Prices nominal; the last sale reported was at 25c ₰.

GRAIN—The market was dull; buyers are holding off, these being a large margin between operations. The decline in wheat ranges from 20@25c per bush.; other descriptions held their own, submitting only to a small decline. The stock on hand is not large. The receipts are on the increase. We omit figures, as it would be impossible to give them correctly.

EGGS—Were not so much handled; we note small sales at 22@23c—a decline.

HIDES—The market has become dull. The supply in the market is large, and unless prices soon take an upward turn, of which there is no probability, sorrow will be hurt. We omit figures in the absence of sales.

BACON—The sales we report in this number of the COMMERCIAL are the largest by all odds we have reported this season. The negotiations for this lot have been going on for some days, and have just been consummated. It comprises of the various descriptions of packing, as follows: Bulk Shoulders—150,000 lbs at 18½c ₰ lb. Sides Ribbed—20,000 lbs at 19½c. Bacon Shoulders—100,000 lbs at 19@19 50c ₰ lb. Plain Sides—20,000 lbs at 20½@21c. Ribbed Sides—75,000 lbs at 20½@21c ₰ lb.

LARD OIL—The market was firm, owing to light supplies. Sales of 100 bbls No. 1 at $1 85, and 125 bbls No. 2 at $1 70 per gallon.

GROCERIES—We have nothing new to notice in regard to this article. The market was inactive. Buyers are disposed to hold back, at least for the present. For the absence of sales, we omit figures.

Pittsburgh Iron and Nail Market.

Sept. 28, 1864.

The market during the week was steady but not very active. Buyers generally are awaiting to see what might turn up. The stock of iron on hand is not large. The following are the current rates:

FLAT BAR.

	₰ lb
1½ to 6, by ⅝ to 1 inch	5½
2 to 6, by 1 to 1½ inch	5½
1½ to 6, by 1½ to 2 inch	5½
1½ to 1½ by ⅝ inch	5½

HEAVY BAND IRON.

2 to 6, by ¼ to 3-16 inch	8½
¼ to 1½, by ¼ and 5-16 inch	8½
⅝ to 1¼, by ¼ and 3-16 inch	8½
⅝ to 2¼, by ¼ and 3-16 inch	8½

HOOP AND SHOE.

⅝ to 1, by 5-16 to ⅝ inch	9½

HOOP AND LIGHT BAND.

2½ to 6 inch	9½
¼ and ⅜ inch	10
1 and ⅝ inch	10½
½ inch	11
⅜ inch	12

Hoops cut to specified lengths, ½ cent, per pound extra.

ROUND AND SQUARE.

	₰ lb		₰ lb
1 to 2¼ inch	8½	¼ and 9-16 inch	9½
2¼ to 2¾	8½	⅝ to 7-16 inch	9½
3 to 3½ inch	9	5-16 inch	9½
3½ to 4 inch	9½	⅜ inch	10
⅞ to ¾ and ⅞ inch	9½	7-16 inch	10½

OVAL IRON.

	₰ lb		₰ lb
¾ to 1¼ inch	9½	¾ inch	9½
⅝ and ⅞ inch	9	⅝ inch	9½

HALF OVAL AND HALF ROUND.

	₰ lb		₰ lb
¾ to 1¼ inch	9	½ inch	9½
⅝ and ¾ inch	9½	⅜ inch	10

SHEET.

No. 10 to 17	11
" 18 to 24	11½
" 25 and 26	11½
" 27	12

All sheets over 28 inches wide, ½c ₰ lb extra.

FLATS.

3-16, ¼ and 5-16 inch thick	10

Over 30 inches in width, ¼ cent ₰ lb extra.

Hoods	10
Plow Shields	10
" Wings	9½

FLAT RAILS

Punched and counter sunk.

	₰ lb
1¼ to 2, by ¼ to ½ inch	9
1½ by ⅜ and ⅞-16 inch	9½
1½ by ⅝, 7-16 and ½ inch	9½
2 by ⅝ inch	10

PLOW HANDLE IRON.

Plow Handle Iron	9½

NAIL RODS.

Juniata	16

NAILS.

	₰ Keg		₰ Keg
10d to 60d Nails, 9	12½	20 Fine	11 87½
8d and 9d	9 88	10 and 12 Lining	10 62½
6d and 7d	9 62½	Clinch	10 62½
4d and 5d	9 87½	Cut Spikes	9 37½
3d	10 37½		
Casing Nails,		Barrel.	
6d	10 13	⅝ inch	11 88
8d	9 88	1 inch	11 13
10d	9 63	1¼ inch	10 63
12d	9 63	1½ inch	10 38
20 finishing	9 63	1¾ inch	9 88
6d	10 63	Tobacco	
8d	10 38	6d	9 88
10d	10 13	8d	9 63
12d	10 13	10d	9 38
15	10 13		

12½ cents per keg off, in lots of 100 kegs or upwards.

¼ cent per pound off Iron (except sheet Iron), in lots of 20 tons.

Prices subject to changes of the market without notice.

TERMS—60 days credit or 3 per cent. off for cash paper, payable with current rate of exchange on New York, par funds or New York Exchange remitted on receipt of invoice.

Chicago Grain Market.

Sept. 27.

There was scarcely any inquiry for Corn, and the market was neglected and nominally 95c ₰ bbl lower—choice Spring extras having been sold at $8@8 10.

The Wheat market was the center of attraction. Spring Wheat opened steady at $1 03@1 03½ for No. 2, but on Change, under the influence of the decline in gold, it fell as low as $1 00—a decline since Saturday of 15@18c ₰ bushel. The sales amounted to about 180,000 bushels, at $1 55 for No. 1 Spring, $1 46@1 49½ for No. 2 spring, and $1 35@1 40 for ₰ select—the market for No. 2 closing nominal at $1 47@1 49 Winter Wheat also declined 18@20c ₰ bushel with the sales of only about 11,000 bushels, at $1 55 for No. 1 Red, and $1 51@1 65 for No. 2 Red.

The Corn market was quiet, and we note a decline in prices at 6@6½c per bush, with sales of only about 11,000 bush at $1 24@1 25 for No. 1; $1 2@1 24 for No. 2, and $1 22 for rejected—the market closing quiet at $1 23@1 24 for No. 2.

Oats were less active, and we note a decline of 2½@2¾c ₰ bush, with sales of 67,000 bushels at 82½@83½c for No. 1—closing at the inside quotations.

Rye opened quiet at $1 14@1 15, but the market soon broke and fell to $1 09, at which it closed—a decline since Saturday of 18 cents per bushel.

Barley ruled 20c lower, with sales of 4,000 bush, at $1 00@1 75 for No. 2—closing quiet at inside rates.

Cincinnati Lumber Market.

September 27.

We have nothing new to report in the market for lumber. The demand is good and a liberal business is being done from the various yards throughout the city. The receipts are very light, amounting comparatively to nothing. No change has occurred in prices, and we continue to quote as follows:

QUOTATIONS AT THE YARDS.

Clear, per 1,000 feet	$65 00
1st Common "	55 00
2d "	45 00
3d "	35 00
Hemlock "	30 00
Pine Joists and Timber per 1,000 feet	45 00
Pine Fencing Boards "	40 00
Hemlock "	30 00
1st Common Flooring "	70 00
2d " "	60 00
1st " weather boarding "	30 00
2d " "	28 00
Locust Posts per 100	30 00
Shingles, No. 1, 18-inch, per 1,000 feet	7 50
" " 2 "	6 50
Lath "	6 00

Milwaukie Market.

September 26.

Flour—Dull, heavy, and unsettled, and nominally 25c lower. No sales reported.

Grain—Wheat, receipts 23,000 bush. Market panicky and 7@8c lower. Sales this morning: 11,000 bush No. 1 Spring, in store, at $1 79@1 80; 5,000 bush do, buyer's option all month, $1 79; 20,000 do, seller's option 1st January 1, at $1 65; 5,000 do, seller's option all month, $1 79; 2,000 bush No 2 Spring, $1 70. Sales on Change: 19,700 bush No 1 Spring, in store, $1 77@1 78½; 15,000 bush do, seller's option all next week, $1 78½; 2,000 bush do, buyer's option all next month, $1 77; 6,200 bush No 2 Spring, in store, $1 70. Corn quiet and unchanged. Sales 5,136 bush. Barley dull, heavy and fully 5c lower. Sales, one car at $1 05. Rye nominal at $1 20@1 35.

Cincinnati Hay and Straw Market.

September 27th.

The receipts at this market during the past week were fair, but the demand for the local trade was very light, and the market has ruled firm at full prices. We quote as follows:

OLD HAY.

Baled, ₰ ton	$25@27
Loose, ₰ ton	24@25

NEW HAY.

Baled, ₰ ton	$21@26
Loose, ₰ ton	23@25

STRAW—The market still rules very quiet, and there is not enough doing to establish quotations.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
Thursday, September 29, 1864.

Business in the oil way has not yet opened up. The difference between the views of buyers and sellers are such that one or the other must give way before sales can be effected. The receipts for some days past have been limited, amounting in the aggregate to 1,547 bbls. The river to Oil City continues low, and freighting between the ports are carried on by flats and keels. The unsettled state of the money market effects this article to a large extent, as a large portion of this product is exported to various parts of Europe. The stock of Crude in this market at present is not large, whilst the daily receipts were by no means extensive. Our latest reports from New York represent a better feeling in the market without any advance in the figures. There is, however, not a sufficient margin between the rates in Pittsburgh and that city to admit of exports. This is, no doubt, the key to the inactivity that pervades this market, and in a few days we look for matters to become more settled. We omit figures, as it would be impossible to give them correctly.

REFINED OILS—Were dull, and without buyers, who seem inclined to wait and see what will turn up.

CRUDE—Was not inquired for. It would be difficult to furnish figures that could be depended in. We omit them.

TAR—Was steady, with small sales at $7 75@8 00 per barrel.

ALPATHA—Was dull, nobody anxious to purchase.

Oil Receipts per Allegheny River.

Leiday & Company	155
Fisher & Bro	125
H H Collins	259
R Wray	150
H McKelvey	364
J Herman	211
Total	1,574

Imports per Allegheny Valley R. R.

GOING EAST.

Lucesco Oil Co, 140 bbls refined, for Philadelphia.

Lyday & C, 140 bbls refined, for Philadelphia.

M M Knox, 238 bbls refined, for New York.

Forsythe Bros, 430 bbls refined, for New York.

PITTSBURGH PIG IRON MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
Thursday, September 29, 1864.

The market for some time past has been dull and without any reportable transaction. The unsettled state of the mining market has caused buyers to hold off. In the absence of sales, it would be impossible to furnish reliable quotations. Buyers are expecting a heavy decline; holders, however, do not see it in that light, hence we are left in the dark as to what the article will now command. The supply on hand is not large.

PIG IRON—The market was inactive. The only sale that came under our notice was 5 tons Juniata No. 1, at $ 60 per ton, cash. This is a decline of $5 per ton from the last sales reported 10 08.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Per Pittsburgh and Cleveland R. R.—H Collins, 40 bbls lard; Adams & Co, 50 do do; Lowe, Hogan & Co, 100 do do; Speer & Co, 25 sks barley; J Rhodes, 312 do do do; Schultz, Son & Co, 5 kegs butter, 32 bxs cheese; Potter, A & S, 19 bbls potatoes; J Herbert, 14 do apples.

Imports per Pittsburgh Valley R. R.—Wm Gray & Co, 50 bbls oil; J Morely, 1 car mowing and Lcow; B F Vandever, 15 bbls oil; Mr Hadgrass, 100 bush wheat; John S Lucas 7 bxs mannemond goods; Martin, O & B, 2 cars lime; Kipp, L & Co, 60 bbls salt.

Imports per Pittsburgh, F. W. & C. R. R.—Rea & Kell, 631 bgs oats; Jones & L, 24 bbls lard; Adams & Co, 50 do do; Lowe, Hogan & Co, 100 do do; Speer & Co, 25 sks barley; J Rhodes, 312 do do do; Schultz, Son & Co, 5 kegs butter, 32 bxs cheese; Potter, A & S, 19 bbls potatoes; J Herbert, 14 do apples.

Imports per Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago R. R.—Weaver & Co, 100 bbls flour, from Cincinnati, 2 p. m.; New York, from Memphis to Cincinnati, 2 p. m.; Forsyth, from St. Louis to New Orleans, 4 p. m.

The river is stationary, the weather fine, and business good. The Hillman had a good passenger but a slim freight trip. The Delaware had a slim Government trip, by adding a few Ho For St. Louis.—The new and splendid passenger steamer Kate Putnam, Capt. J. W. Anawalt, leaves to-day for Cairo and St. Louis. This boat was built for a packet between these points. In her construction no expense has been spared. In a word, she is complete in every respect. Capt. John W. Anawalt is an efficient and attentive officer. We have known him for many years. He is honorable and upright; his word can at all times be relied on. He is an officer we take pleasure in recommending. The first clerk is Mr. Dales, to whom we have often been indebted for river favors.

WHEELING.

Wednesday's *Intelligencer* says:

The river was falling yesterday, with over five feet water in the channel. The Robert Moore and the Silver Cloud were at the landing yesterday. The weather was cloudy and windy, with indications of rain.

CINCINNATI.

Wednesday's *Commercial* says:

The river has receded six inches during the twenty-four hours ending last night. There is 6 feet hence to Louisville, and 4 feet in the Canal. The Lower ohio is falling, with 6 feet from Portland to Cairo. There is 2½ feet in the Cumberland.

The C. T. Dumont came from Wheeling. The Rocket, for Pittsburgh; Allen Collier, for the Kanawha; Lady Franklin, for Nashville; and the elevated Eagle, for Memphis, departed—all with fair trips. The W. F. Curtis, for Marietta, and Bermuda, for St. Louis, also departed last night. The Mollie, from St. Louis, and Golden No. 2, from Marietta, were also among the arrivals yesterday.

The Rocket, which left for Pittsburgh on Monday night, left this port November 24, 1861, and has been in the Government service ever since that time.

Capt. Dan F. Clark has purchased the Glendale from Messrs. Barker, Hart & Cook, for $26,000 cash. He intends to refit and refurnish her throughout, when he will introduce her in the Cairo and Memphis as a regular packet.

Capt. W. B. Miller, late of the office, has been promoted to the command of the Jennie Hubbs. We congratulate you, Captain.

LOUISVILLE.

Tuesday's *Press* says:

The river was still falling yesterday, with only four and a half feet water in the canal in the evening, to the mark. During the previous twenty-four hours the river had fallen three inches at the head of the falls, and some nine inches at Portland. The weather continues cool, and favorable for coal to season.

On the falls, yesterday, there were thirty inches water on the Indian chute for steamboats.

The Cumberland river is still falling, as we learn from Capt. Akin, who left Nashville Sunday, with less than two feet of water on the shoals.

The navigation of the Cumberland has been wholly suspended, and the crews of the boats now in port, were ordered to be paid off yesterday, and their boats laid up.

The Lexington, which was at Johnsonsville, Tennessee river, on Wednesday last, and reports five feet water in the channel, and the following boats in port: Duke, America, Anglo-Saxon, Victory, Highlander, Prairie Rose, Clara Poe, Rodolph, J. R. Gilmore, Clara Dunning, General Buell, Dove, Jennie Hubbs.

The Tyrone, and the mailboat, yesterday brought down a regiment of one year volunteers, all recruited in the vicinity of Columbus, Ohio.

The Olive was loading with tobacco for Pittsburgh yesterday.

CAIRO.

The following is our port list for the past twenty-four hours: Hillman, Memphis and return, 5 a. m.; Delaware, from St. Louis to White River, 5 a. m.; Luminary, from St. Louis to New Orleans, 10 a. m.; Omaha, from St. Louis to Johnsonville, Tenn., 5 a. m.; Golden Rod, from Vicksburg, 11 a. m.; Bostona, from St. Louis to Memphis, 2 p. m.; New York, from Memphis to Cincinnati, 2 p. m.; New York, from Memphis to Cincinnati, 2 p. m.; Forsyth, from St. Louis to New Orleans, 4 p. m.

The river is stationary, the weather fine, and business good. The Hillman had a good passenger but a slim freight trip. The Delaware had a slim Government trip, by adding a few more passengers, and other articles, she had a good passenger.

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